THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

GREAT VICTORY IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Our Forces Driven at First.

LOSS OF OUR ARTILLERY.

"Gallant Sherry" Turns the Defeat into a Victory.

TOTAL ROUT OF LONGSTREET'S ARMY.

Forty-Three Pieces of Artillery Taken

THREE THOUSAND REBEL PRISONERS.

Capture of the Rebel Major-General Ramseur.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF THE ENEMY.

Union Generals Wright, Ricketts, and Grover Wounded.

CEN. BIDWELL KILLED.

Despatches from Generals Sheridan, Augur, and Stevenson.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 20, 10:40 A. M.—Major-General Dix, New York:—A great battle was fought, and a splendid victory won, by Sheridan over Longstreet, yesterday, at Cedar creek.

Forty-three pieces of artillery were captured, and many prisoners, among whom was the Rebel General Ramseur.

On our side Generals Wright and Ricketts were wounded, and General Bidwell killed.

The particulars, so far as received, will be forwarded as fast as the operator can transmit them.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 20, 10:45 A. M.—Major-General Dix, New York:—Another great battle was fought yesterday at Cedar creek, threatening at first great disaster, but finally resulting in a victory for the Union forces, under General Sheridan, more splendid than any heretofore achieved.

The Department was advised yesterday evening of the commencement of the battle by the following telegram:—

Despatch from General Auger.

"RECTORTOWN, Va., October 19, 4 P. M.—H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:—Heavy cannonading has recommenced in the valley, and is now going on.

"C. C. AUGUR, Major-General."

Despatch from General Stevenson.

"HARPER'S FERRY, Va., 6:40 P. M., October 19.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Firing at the front has been continuous during the day. The direction seemed to be to the left of Winchester, as if at Berry's Ferry. No news from the front.

"JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen."

A Temporary Reverse.

"HARPER'S FERRY, October 19, 8:40 P. M.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The enemy attacked our army with great impetuosity this morning at daylight. The attack was made on the left, the 8th Corps, and was at first successful, they capturing some guns, prisoners, and wagons. Our line was re-formed, and heavy fighting continued through the day. Sheridan, reported at Winchester this morning, went out to the front. The particulars received are not official, and are not favorable, though no serious disaster could have occurred without direct news from General Sheridan. Respectfully,

"JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen."

Matters remained in the doubtful condition represented by the foregoing telegrams until this morning at half-past nine, when the following telegram was received, unofficially reporting the great victory won by General Sheridan's army.

What Sheridan Did.

"HARPER'S FERRY, Va., 9:30 A. M., October 20.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—News from General Sheridan's headquarters, at midnight, was received to the effect that the enemy surprised our forces yesterday morning, driving the command in some confusion this side of Newtown, capturing artillery and prisoners.

"Sheridan arrived on the field, reorganized our forces, drove the enemy beyond Strasburg, capturing, it is reported, forty-three pieces of artillery, one hundred wagons, and some two thousand prisoners. The rout of the enemy is said to be complete. This is not official, but I think is reliable.

"J. D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen."

General Sheridan's Report.

A few minutes later, the following official report of his victory was received from Major-General Sheridan:—

"CEDAR CREEK, October 19, 10 P. M.—Lieutenant-General Grant, City Point:—I have the honor to report that my army at Cedar creek was attacked this A. M. before daylight, and my left was turned and driven in confusion, with the loss of twenty pieces of artillery. I hastened from Winchester, where I was on my return from Washington, and found the armies between Middletown and Newtown, having been driven back about four miles.

"I here took the affair in hand, and quickly uniting the corps, formed a compact line of battle just in time to repulse an attack of the enemy, which was handsomely done at about 1 P. M. At 3 P. M., after some charges of the cavalry from the left to the right flank, I attacked with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy, capturing, according to the last report, 43 pieces of artillery, and very many prisoners. I do not yet know the number of my casualties or loss of the enemy. Wagon trains, ambulances, and caissons, in large numbers, are in our possession. They also burned some of their trains.

"General Ramseur is a prisoner in our hands, severely, and perhaps mortally wounded. I have to regret the loss of General Bidwell killed, and Generals Wright, Grover, and Ricketts wounded—Wright slightly wounded.

"Affairs at times worked badly; but by the gallantry of our brave officers and men, disaster has been converted into a splendid victory.

"I now occupy Strasburg. As soon as obtained I will send you further particulars.

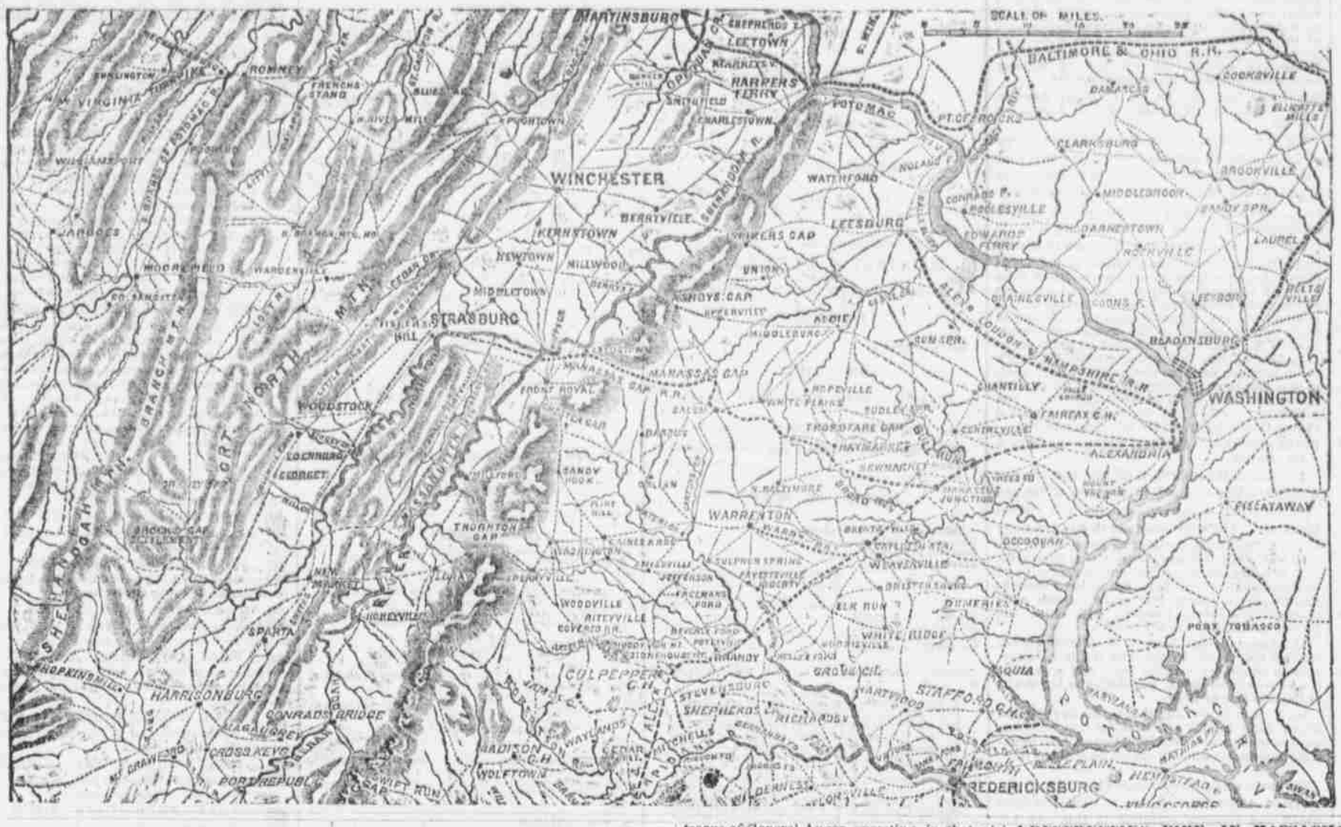
"P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

The battle was fought on the same day (the 19th of the month) that witnessed Sheridan's victory in September. What forces and their numbers were opposed to General Sheridan are not yet reported to the Department, but the boldness, vigor, and success of the attack strongly indicate that a heavy reinforcement had been sent from Richmond with the expectation of fulfilling Longstreet's boast to smash up Sheridan.

Longstreet was known to be in the valley and had assumed command of the Rebel army, and confident hopes of an overwhelming disaster to the Union army were boastfully expressed for several days back by the Rebel adherents in Washington and Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Map Showing the Battle-Ground of Cedar Creek, the Theatre of "Cavalry" Sheridan's Last Victory.



BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Full Particulars of Colonel Powell's Raid—The Country Laid Waste—Longstreet Said to be in Command in the Valley—The New Line of Communication between Sheridan and Gen. Augur open—Expectation and Disappointment of a Fight—Affairs in the Valley Prospering—The Rebels in their old Position at Fisher's Hill.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, IN THE FIELD, October 14, A. M.—Just at this particular time a remarkable stillness prevails along the whole line of General Sheridan's army. How long this state of military affairs may continue it is hardly possible for any one to tell.

THE POSITION ON THE RIGHT.

The position taken upon our right is unquestionably one of great importance. It is here the Rebels must attempt to turn General Sheridan's line if they propose to engage in an offensive movement; and, failing of their object in the manner stated, and there is not the least chance that with the force at their command they can be successful, the purposes of the Rebel leaders will be entirely thwarted.

SKIRMISHING.

As I write this despatch light skirmishing is going on on the right, but nothing heavier.

THE ENEMY INTRENCHED AT FISHER'S HILL.

This morning General Emery sent out a detachment of sharpshooters from the 19th Corps, who entered the town of Strasburg, and were informed that the enemy occupied his old fortifications at Fisher's Hill.

COLONEL POWELL'S OPERATIONS ON THE LEFT.

On the extreme left of General Sheridan's line Powell's (2d) Cavalry Division has been successfully operating from Front Royal in the direction of Sperryville and elsewhere, that the public will soon hear of.

Captain W. H. Brown, late Quartermaster of General Averill's Division, has been ordered to report to the Chief of Cavalry for duty at his headquarters. Captain Brown is well known, and his promotion meets with great favor.

RAG PICKERS IN THE ARMY.

Here is a curious fact:—Rag men are here, buying up and gathering woollen and cotton rags every place they can find them, and paying for the rags as high as eighteen cents per pound. These rag collectors visit the fields of conflict and the hospitals, and buy and gather up the bloody bandages and bloody clothes, the property of wounded soldiers. The woollen rags are used for shoddy (and, of course, for the benefit of the highly perfumed shoddy aristocracy), and the cotton and linen rags for paper.

CASUALTIES IN CUSTER'S DIVISION.

In the skirmish yesterday afternoon Custer's Division (Third), had the following casualties:—— Myers, 3d New Jersey, killed; Sergeant William Heyburn, Battery D, 2d United States Artillery, wounded by a piece of shell in the foot; private George H. A. Ball, Battery D, 2d United States Artillery, scalp wound, piece of shell.

THE NEW LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

FRONT ROYAL, October 15.—The line of communication between General Sheridan's headquarters and General Augur (whose headquarters are on the line of the Manassas Gap railroad) is open, without molestation or interruption. The opening and the keeping open of the Manassas Gap railroad line the Rebels look upon as a greater victory than any heretofore attained by the army of the Shenandoah valley. The importance of what we have gained in the respect mentioned cannot now be explained to the public, and hence the people "at home" cannot well appreciate its magnitude. Time will develop the whole.

FRONT ROYAL.

to-day is a dingy, inhospitable place, bearing every appearance of decay and neglect.

WHEREABOUTS OF IMBODEN'S COMMAND.

The latest report is that General Imboden's command is in the vicinity of Milford creek, Luray valley. We are looking after him with a portion of Powell's cavalry.

CONGRATULATORY ORDERS.

The following orders are of importance, and explain themselves:—

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, October 14, 1864.—The following has been received, and is published for the information of the army:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 12, 8 P. M.—Major-General Sheridan:—This Department tenders its thanks to you, and through you to Major-General Torbert, Generals Merritt and Custer, and the officers and soldiers under their command, for the brilliant victories on last Sunday by their gallantry over the Rebel cavalry in the Shenandoah valley.

Under gallant leaders your cavalry has become the efficient arm in this country that it has proved in other countries, and is winning by its exploits the admiration of the country and Government.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

By command of Major-General SHERIDAN.
C. KINGSBURY, Jr., Ass't Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY, MIDDLE DIVISION, October 14.—This despatch will be read at once at the head of every regiment in this command.

By command of Major-General TORBERT.
WM. RUSSELL, Jr., Ass't Adjutant-General.

NEAR HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA, IN THE FIELD, October 14.—I have just learned the particulars of another cavalry raid, which, in point of conception, skill in execution, celerity in movement, and daring enterprise, may be ranked among the first-class exploits in the history of the present war.

On the 30th ult. Colonel Powell, commanding the 2d Cavalry Division of General Sheridan's army, received orders to prepare his command to go on an expedition to Luray valley, the country east of the Blue Ridge.

The division left Harrisonburg for Luray valley on the 1st instant, and proceeded to Conrad's store, a distance of twenty-three miles—where they encamped for the night, disposing their camp-guards and pickets to prevent surprise from the enemy.

The orders of General Sheridan to Colonel Powell were to destroy all flouring mills, barns, grain factories, and to drive off all live stock and cattle that he found on his route of march. On Sunday, the 2d inst., Colonel Powell broke camp and moved to the town of Luray. As the troops proceeded the roads were found in a wretched condition, and almost impracticable for the passage of the division train. The troops encamped for the night at Luray.

While at the latter town Colonel Powell ordered the destruction of several barns, well stocked with hay and grain. While several of his men were engaged in this duty, one of them, a private of the 8th Ohio cavalry, was seized by two Rebels and murdered in cold blood—his throat being cut from ear to ear. The body of the soldier was found the next day, and a careful investigation was made as to the cause of his death, with the above conclusion.

GUERILLA RENDEZVOUS DESTROYED.

On the 3d inst. the troops, or at least a portion of them, under Lieutenant Pendergrast, were sent out on a reconnoissance to the front and up to the Blue Ridge, where one of the Rebel guerilla rendezvous was found; and so rapid were the movements of our troops that they surprised a Rebel guard, who had charge of medical and other stores, and captured the Rebel army wagons. The stores captured were valued at seven thousand dollars. One Rebel soldier was killed during the affair.

RETALIATION.

On the 4th instant, two of the prisoners captured, who confessed they belonged to Mosby's band of horse-thieves and murderers, were shot to death, in retaliation for the murder of the Union soldier already referred to.

SEIZURES.

On the same day the command destroyed a Rebel Government tannery in fact operation, in which were eight hundred thousand dollars' worth of leather, and seized three thousand head of stock.

FURTHER OPERATIONS.

The command then proceeded through Newmarket Gap, en route for Thornton's Gap. On this day Major Larrabee, with the 1st Virginia Cavalry, was sent to the railroad bridge over the Rapidan river, near James City. Passing through Thornton's Gap, over Cedar Mountain, Major Larrabee captured the Rebel pickets stationed there. They were taken wholly by surprise, as they had been led to believe that General Sheridan's cavalry had been defeated near Fisher's Hill the Sunday previous. The main command proceeded to Woodville, laying waste the country as they proceeded.

On the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., Major Larrabee's detachment rejoined the main body of the troops, and the whole force proceeded to Madison Court House and Little Washington, and thence to Luray.

ARRIVAL AT MILFORD.

On the 7th crossed the Rapidan river, five miles below Luray, and proceeded to Milford and encamped north of Milford creek. Captain Larrabee, who had been sent out on a reconnoissance, returned to camp, bringing with him a Rebel Lieutenant and eight soldiers as prisoners of war, captured at the Rapidan bridge.

DESTRUCTION AT FRONT ROYAL.

The division left Milford at 7 A. M. on the 8th instant, crossing the north and south branches of the Shenandoah to Front Royal, where they encamped on the north branch of the latter-named river. Colonel Powell remained at Front Royal; during the time occupied and destroyed several barns and mills, and then proceeded to Piedmont to communicate with the troops of General Auger, operating in that vicinity. From Piedmont two squadrons of the division were sent to Powell's valley, where they destroyed several blast furnaces which were then in full operation.

PURSUIT OF M'CAUSLAND.

On the 11th, the division returned to Front Royal through Chester Gap, and thence to Sperryville. At Thornton's Gap the Rebel pickets of Rosser's Rebel Brigade were captured. At Sperryville Colonel Powell learned that General McCausland's Brigade of Rebel cavalry, with four hundred of Mosby's robbers, had left Madison Court House on the morning of the 11th, passing through Woodville and Amissville, en route for Salem, with the intention of destroying the Manassas railroad bridge at that point. Colonel Powell at once decided to give them pursuit.

He broke camp again at eleven o'clock at night, in search of the Rebel column, passing through Gaines' crossroads to Amissville. General McCausland, on learning that Colonel Powell was in his rear, went within six miles of Salem, leaving the main road at that point, passing rapidly across the country to Amissville, on his return to Woodville and Madison Court House, the Rebel rearguard being only two and a half hours in advance of Colonel Powell's command.

THE PURSUIT ABANDONED.

Colonel Powell, being encumbered with a heavy train and having several thousand of captured cattle to drive before him, and now being constantly harassed on his flanks and rear by Mosby's guerillas, gave up the pursuit. Colonel Powell then directed his march to Gaine's crossroads, and from there sent out scouting parties in the direction of Little Washington and Sperryville, collecting horses and cattle, and destroying barns and other Rebel property. At night the troops encamped at Flint Hill.

AT SANDY HOOK.

On the 12th inst. the division marched to Sandy Hook, remaining there till 1 o'clock P. M., in the interim sending small detachments down to the head waters of the Rappahannock, at that place destroying the fine residence, barn and outhouses, the property of James Chancellor, one of Mosby's guerillas, who had murdered a Union soldier a few days previous. Returned to Front Royal the same day. On the route of the raid the people expressed great surprise, as had been informed by Rebel officers that Sheridan had been driven down the valley.

THE SUMMING UP OF THE EXPEDITION.

The result of the expedition was the capture of six thousand five hundred head of cattle, five hundred horses, the destruction of thirty-two large flouring mills, thirty distilleries, four blast furnaces, and upwards of fifty barns.

LONGSTREET SAID TO BE IN COMMAND.

On the trip a Dr. Reed, a resident of the county through which Colonel Powell operated, assured that officer that Lieutenant-General Longstreet is in command of the Rebels confronting General Sheridan.

DISTRICTS LAID WASTE.

Colonel Powell laid waste the entire country he passed through, and did not leave food enough in his rear for a crow to subsist on. On the route he subsisted his command on the country, and returned to camp to-day, having met with trifling loss to his command. This expedition, and the manner in which it was conducted, reflect great credit on Colonel Powell, and from this time he can take rank as one of our first-class cavalry raiders.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS,

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 20.

Return of Mr. Stanton.

The steamer *Keyport* arrived from City Point last night, bringing up Secretary Stanton, General Meigs, and Surgeon-General Barnes, who had been on a visit to the Armies of the Potomac and the James.

More Deserters from Rebel Armies.

The mail steamer *Express* arrived this morning from City Point, bringing up another batch of Rebel deserters, anxious to take the oath and go North.

Affairs at the Front.

We learn that the position of affairs remains unchanged in the Army of the Potomac. The Rebel Cavalry are still in force in front of General Meade's left, and occasionally small incursions are made in the rear of our left, but as our cavalry are on the alert nothing has been accomplished by the Rebel cavaliers.

Warren's Corps.

General Crawford remains in the command of Warren's Corps, in the Army of the Potomac.

The Recent Arrests.

A good deal of feeling exists in reference to the arrest of prominent merchants here and in Baltimore. Mr. Dana promised yesterday that the trial should speedily take place. The prisoners are not permitted to have any interview with their friends.

Public Sale.

A large public sale of real estate in Alexandria will be made on Saturday next.

The Maryland Soldiers' Vote.

The story that the soldiers' vote is to be thrown out in Maryland is false.

The Vermont Raiders.

BURLINGTON, Vt., October 20.—Eight of the raiders who entered St. Albans, robbed the banks, and murdered citizens yesterday, have been caught, and $50,000 of the stolen money recovered. They were caught at Stanbridge and Farnham, in Lower Canada. The rest of the gang have been on the road and will probably also be arrested.

THE GUERILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, October 19.—Captain Freeman, representing himself as commander of Jesse's rearguard, appeared at Georgetown, Ky., to-day. There is a great excitement from the near approach of the Rebels.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Twenty-three Racing Horses Burned.

BOSTON, October 20.—The stables at the Riverside Trotting Park, Brighton, were destroyed by fire last night, with twenty-three horses, including some of the best trotting stock in the country. The following are some of the famous horses lost:—

Young Sutton and May Kimball, both owned by J. E. Maynard; Belle of Hartford, Lady Litchfield, well-known horse Prince, and a splendid bay horse. Six of the horses belonged to Mr. Beckwith, of Hartford.

Black Hawk and Telegraph were owned by Reuben Dana; Buchanan and Pat, owned by Mr. Osborne, of New York; Grey Eagle, owned by C. H. Blanchard, of Boston; Albany Maid, owned by Whitcomb; a magnificent bay gelding owned by Stephen Hayes; a dire colt belonging to Mr. Fullum; the gelding Rapid, which trotted on the track yesterday in a five mile race. The loss of young and valuable stock was also great. The flames spread so rapidly that very few horses in the stables could be saved.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Flour is dull; sales of 5000 barrels at $8 20@8 40 for State; $8 75@9 40 for Ohio; and $9 05@9 50 for Southern. Wheat dull; sales unimportant. Corn advanced 1 cent with small sales. Beef dull. Pork firm; sales of 1000 barrels at $42 62½@42 87½. Lard quiet at 20¾@20¾c. Whisky dull.

—British supply of cotton, this year—2,500,000 bales.

—A new contralto, Frida de Gebele, has appeared in New York.

—Richmond papers are short of editorial matter, because editors and printers are defending the city.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, October 20.—Cotton continues excessively dull, and prices are a shade lower.

Quercitron Bark is quiet but firm at $44 per ton.

There is very little Clover seed coming in, and it is but little inquired after. We quote at $9 75 per 64 lbs. Timothy is quiet at $5 50. Flaxseed ranges from $3 15 to $3 25 ₩ bushel.

The Provision market is extremely quiet—there being scarcely any demand from any quarter.

The demand for Flour has been excessively light, and there is little or no change to report in prices. Inquiry for export has been limited to about 1500 barrels, including Extra Family at $11@11 50. The sales for the supply of the home trade are making at $9 75 for superfine up to $12 50 for Family brands, as to quality. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn meal to fix prices.

The dullness which has pervaded the Wheat Market for some days past still continues, and there is very little disposition on the part of buyers or sellers to operate. The only sales to notice is about 400 bushels Southern red at $2 22; we quote Pennsylvania red at $2 20, and white at $2 42@2 50, without sales. Rye is in steady request at $1 16@1 18 for State and Southern. Corn is dull and prices declined; 10,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, sold at $1 01, afloat. Oats are selling slowly at 61c. Barley and Malt are quiet.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 43. Noon, 55½. One P. M., 59. Wind, W.

AGAIN OPENED.—On Saturday, October 22, the reopening of the Outside Line of Steamers, between this city and New York, will take place. This line is under the conduct of Messrs. Wm. Taylor & Co., of this city, No. 210 South Wharves. The new and substantial steamers *E. C. Knight* and *Job Gibson* have been expressly built for this route, and will make regular tri-weekly trips. The "outside" line, formerly so extensively patronized by our merchants, was necessitated to close, in consequence of the Government having withdrawn the vessels from the line; and we are glad to announce that Philadelphia merchants have by their enterprise supplied the want so long existing.

CHARGED WITH BEING AN ACCESSORY TO MURDER.—An Italian named Antonio Cerechino has been arrested upon the charge of being accessory to the murder of John Williams, as stated in THE TELEGRAPH. The prisoner was engaged in the fight, and was the party who flourished a pistol and threatened to shoot. The blow of the knife which struck Williams and caused his death was aimed for Cerechino, who jumped aside, and avoided the danger. The party who used the knife is still at large.

HONORS TO THE LATE GENERAL BIRNEY.—In honor of the distinguished services of the late Major-General David B. Birney, United States Volunteers, who died on the 18th instant, of disease contracted in the service, it is directed that from meridian until sunset on the 21st instant, the national flag be displayed at half-mast at the several military posts in this Department, and during the same that half-hour guns be fired at Philadelphia, and the headquarters of the Department.

TO BE REMOVED.—The hall at the corner of Eighth and Vine streets, a portion of which recently came down, will all have to be removed except the Vine street front, which is thirteen inches in thickness. The Eighth street wall was not of sufficient thickness to support its own weight. Some one will loose heavily by this mishap. The manner in which this structure was put together is a fair illustration of false economy.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Nathan Fried man was charged, at the Central Station yesterday, of receiving goods stolen from Epley & Co., of Harrisburg, about three weeks since. The principal witness was a colored man named Shultz, who testified that a party of men, himself among the number, received the goods a few miles out of the city, and conveyed them to Friedman's store. The hearing was not concluded, and will be continued on Wednesday next.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—This morning the soldiers' vote footed up 1113 Union, and 307 Democratic. This is about one-half of the Philadelphia vote. The vote thus far gives M. Russell Thayer a majority of 114. Mr. Thayer's election is secured beyond doubt. His majority it is thought will reach 200.

THE TENTH WARD IN MOTION.—The Union citizens are hard at work organizing the ward for the approaching election. Block Committees have been appointed, consisting of three active gentlemen in each block, for the purpose of making an active canvass of every house in the ward, and bringing out votes. The Executive Committee meet several evenings in the week, at the headquarters, corner of Broad and Race streets. Sheriff Howell is the President, Charles Jewell, Secretary, and Samuel P. Hancock, Treasurer. The majority at the last election was 1223. It will probably be near 2000 for Lincoln and Johnson.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union party of the Tenth Ward, held on Tuesday evening, October 18, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing every Union vote on the day of the Presidential election, there shall be a committee of three gentlemen appointed in each block in the ward, whose duty it shall be to canvass said block, and to use their utmost endeavors to have every Union vote polled on the day of election. The following gentlemen were appointed, viz.:—

First Precinct.—A. H. De Haven, Alexander Bell, Charles N. Barker, J. K. Valentine, Joseph Riles, T. G. Sheridan.

Second Precinct.—Block, from Race to Vine, from South to Eleventh streets, Edwine Joyce, William V. Hibberd, John Agnew. Block, from Race to Vine, from Eleventh to Ninth street s, James V. Baker, Robert W. Burns, Alexander Johnson. Block, from Arch to Race, from Ninth to Tenth, George Alexander, Dr. J. M. Leon, Sterling Bagnall, Wilfred Frazier.—Block, from Arch to Race, from Tenth to Eleventh, G. W. Davis, J. H. Bunnell, G. H. Roberts. Block, from Race to Vine, from Tenth to Eleventh streets, John S. Stairs, Thomas Marsh, Thomas Hughes. Block, from Race to Vine, from Eleventh to Twelfth streets, W. A. Dun, Thomas Adman, Craig D. Ritchie.

Fourth Precinct.—Block, from Race to Vine, from Tenth to Thirteenth at eets, Edward Davis, Adam Metzinger, Thomas Montfield. Block, from Arch to Race, from Twelfth to Thirteenth streets, G. H. Wooden, James S. Kerr, Charles L. West. Block, from Arch to Race, from Eleventh to Twelfth streets, Dr. George Barker, A. Raver, George Copelan.

Fifth Precinct.—Block, from Race to Vine, Thirteenth to Broad streets, H. L. Snider, John Hollick, and Charles Burns. Block, from Race to Vine, Broad to Fifteenth streets, Gustin David, Charles Gurger, H. V. Pugh. Block, from Arch to Race, Thirteenth to Broad street, John Miley, Daniel Bunting, and J. W. Meredith.

Sixth Precinct.—Block, from Race to Vine, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth streets W. J. Pascoe, Robert C. Davis, John Groeves. Block, from Arch to Race, Broad to Fifteenth streets J. Bartholomew, C. P. Hazel, Charles Weckerly. Block, from Arch to Race, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth streets, A. H. Franciscus, E. Tracy, Jacob Loudenslager.

Seventh Precinct.—Block, Race to Vine, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street s, Josh Sperling, J. M. Stewart, H. H. Mann. Block, Race to Vine, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets, Charles Yard, H. D. Elder, G. H. Westwood. Block, Arch to Race, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets, O. W. Chandler, C. R. Keener, W. P. Mitchell. Block, Arch to Race, Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets, J. H. Bryan, W. S. Perce, P. Coleman. Block, Arch to Race, Eighteenth to Nineteenth streets, Joseph Cooper, Charles Oat, Thomas Bellas.

Eighth Precinct.—Block, Arch to Race, from Nineteenth to Twentieth streets, J. H. Southworth, A. R. Johnson, J. and T. Dyer. Block, Arch to Race, from Twentieth to Twenty-first streets, Edmund Levering, George Howard, G. A. Miller. Block, Arch to Race, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second streets, Isaac Sulger, William Atimare, Mr. Green. Block, Arch to Race, from Twenty-second to the river, William, F. Jones, W. S. Perkins, Robert Patterson.

Ninth Precinct.—Block, from Race to Vine, from Nineteenth to Twentieth streets, Raymond Mauil, J. C. Fryer, R. Robberman. Block, from Race to Vine, from Twentieth to Twenty-first streets, H. L. Jewell, Sylvester Smead, Lewis Lewis. Block, from Race to Vine, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second streets, Hiram Horter, Paul J. Fasler, F. M. Powers. Block, from Race to Vine, from Twenty-second to river, Charles Gratley, G. H. Houghton, and Quint n Todd.

AUTUMN.—Now that the leaves begin to assume their autumnal tints, and the shadows are lengthening over the everlasting hills, quite a perceptible change in the habiliments of those who throng our public streets is noticed. Clothing of light texture and color is becoming less and less frequent, and those of sombre hue have taken their place. At early morn and eve people walk along with considerably more elasticity in their steps, and a gentleman can wear his overcoat, or a lady her furs, occasionally, without danger of being laughed at.

Those who live out of town reach the city in the morning muffled up in shawls and overcoats, and red noses and chattering teeth are not unfrequent. Frost is abundant, and the sight of ice reminds one of the Arctic regions.

The season of winter gayety is about to be inaugurated. Our different places of amusements are filled nightly to overflowing, and the "light fantastic toe" is again receiving her usual ranks of votaries. Mirth and gayety prevail on all sides.

REWARD OF VANITY.—A vain Jerseyman is an anomaly, for, as a general rule, citizens of New Spain have nothing whereof they can boast. But Mr. J. Downs forms an exception to our rule; and yesterday the eyes of our citizens ached from the effect of the brilliant flashes of sunlight reflected from the wheels of Mr. Downs' new carriage. Up Chesnut street and down Market flew the glaring turn-out, until the existence of Mr. Downs' new carriage was generally known to the inhabitants of the Quaker City. Finally the front of a store in Market street was selected as the point where the purchaser should rest, and the owner proceeded to screw the storekeeper out of 1¼ cent. per yard for two yards of calico. While the process was in operation—

"A wagon came down like a wolf on a fold,"

paused for a moment against the Jersey turn-out, and then proceeded peacefully on its way, leaving, however, a load of rubbish on the curbstone. The representative of Spain having successfully concluded his bargain, came out and found three spokes of a wheel and some offeloth in place of his brilliant carriage. The driver of the American Juggernaut was at once seized upon, and after being cared for by Alderman Welding, departed minus the price of a certain equipage, while Mr. Downs returned to Spain with more sense and less vanity.

PATENTS GRANTED.—The following is a list of patents recently issued to parties residing in this city:—

Robert Cornelius, for improvement in instruments for lighting gas by electricity. Antedated August 20, 1863.

Charles Parham, for improved fruit and vegetable press.

Robert A. Parrish, Jr., for improvement in valve arrangements for hose. Antedated December 12, 1863.

Edward Pincus and George Rehfus, for improvement in punches for attaching buttons by rivets.

George Goewey, assignor to himself and William Bailey, for improvement in corn shellers.

John D. Hall, assignor to himself and Osborne Conrad, for improvement in railroad car window fixtures.

Melchiore F. Magliocco, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to himself and Abraham Anderson, of Camden, N. J., for improved furnace.

POLITICAL.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night at Union League Hall. Edwin Greble, Esq., presided, and introduced Charles E. Lex, Esq., the orator of the evening, who was received with loud applause, and delivered an eloquent and patriotic address, which was listened to with fixed attention. At the conclusion the audience rose to their feet and gave three cheers for the speaker. E. Spencer Miller, Esq., followed in a telling speech, after which the meeting adjourned.

A flag raising took place yesterday afternoon at the corner of Washington avenue and Twenty-first street, at the establishment of Messrs. Campbell & Pollock. The whole affair came off with great *eclat*.

A RETURNING REGIMENT.—The members of the 96th Pennsylvania Regiment (Gosline's Zouaves), who did not re-enlist arrived home last evening. The men were handsomely entertained at the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, then marched to Independence Square, where they were dismissed. The returning party number seventy-eight men, commanded by Captain Randall.

GENERAL CADWALADER'S HOUSE ON FIRE.—Yesterday at 2½ o'clock P. M., the residence of General George Cadwalader, No. 925 Chesnut street, was discovered to be on fire. Before the fire companies could arrive the whole roof was in flames. By the activity of the companies, however, the flames were soon subdued.

REBEL BLACK FLAG.—Lieutenant Runkle arrived last night from General Sheridan's army, bringing with him the celebrated black flag, under which they gave no quarter. It has in the centre of the black field the word "Winchester," and "no quarter" inscribed thereon. The flag is to be presented to the city to-day.

SAILING OF THE ITALIAN FRIGATE.—The Italian frigate *Principe Umberto* sailed yesterday for Genoa. During their stay both officers and crew were much pleased with the attentions bestowed upon them.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—One hundred and seventy soldiers arrived in the city last night, and were attended to by Dr. Kenderdine, Director of Transportation.

ACCIDENT.—A man named John Davis, forty-five years of age, had his right arm crushed yesterday by being jammed between the bumpers of two cars in West Philadelphia.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

THE TOLL OF AGES MADE A RECREATION AND A PLEASURE.—When we reflect upon the untold havoc wrought upon the physical constitution, through ages, by the health-destroying use of the needle, we feel a just pleasure and pride in calling the attention to the excellent remedy provided in the Florence Sewing Machine, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, below Seventh. Every one of these celebrated machines is supplied with a "Hermetic Self-sewer," a most valuable appendage, by which the work is self-directed, without the least care or trouble to the operator. All these machines are sold with a guarantee to give entire satisfaction, or the money is returned; so that purchasers invest their money in the Florence without a particle of risk. Persons in or visiting the city should not omit calling at this establishment and inspecting a machine.

"ECONOMY ALL THE GO."—One man advertises you to "save your matches and temper by" purchasing the new electric gas bracket; another to save the pieces by using tin zinc and cement; and another, with a new burner, asks you to "save your gas. Now, we think this last shows the most sound and sensible use of any thing we have lately seen in print. We command it to those who are yet discussing whether "war is right or not." Next in order is the saving of money, and this can be done by always purchasing your clothes at the one-price store of Charles Stokes & Co., under the "Continental."

MR. A. P. SCHONEMAN, Gas-fitter, No. 587 Race street, has just shown us his new method of lighting gas by electricity.

The Bracket is made in a lately ornamental style, and forms a novel and useful gas fixture.

The Bracket can be seen in operation by calling at the establishment in person.

THE result of the election in Pennsylvania still seems to be hanging in the balance of uncertainty as to the extent of the majority on the home vote; but there is no such uncertainty touching the question as to who sells the best and cheapest Coal. That honor belongs to our enterprising townsman, W. W. Alter, Esq., No. 957 N. Ninth street.

ONE BOTTLE DID IT.—That is the expression of many who have had their gray hair restored to its natural color, and their bald spot covered with hair, after using one bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. It is not a dye, it can do no harm. Every one who has used these preparations speak loud in the r praise. If you wish to restore your hair as in youth and retain it through life, without delay procure these preparations. All druggists keep them.

PHOTOGRAPHS, life-size, colored in oil, Ivorytypes of most exquisite finish, and pleasing styles Cartes de Visite, all executed in artistic manner. B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, October 20.

Gold has declined 3 per cent. since last evening, under the glorious news from General Sheridan; opening at 211½; fell off and sold at 209 at 11 o'clock; 207¾ at 12; and 207 at 12½. Market weak.

The Stock Market is very dull and unsettled this morning, and the transactions are limited. Government bonds are rather lower, with sales of 5-20s to notice at 101½, coupons off; 84 of 1881 are quoted at 105½; and 7-30s at 104¾@105.

Railroad shares continue quiet, with the exception of Reading, which is more active, and sold at 60@60¾; Minehill at 50½; Catawissa preferred at 38, and common at 18¼; 65¾ was bid for Pennsylvania railroad; 45 for Little Schuylkill; 59 for Philadelphia and Germantown; 32 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46¾ for Long Island.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull, and we hear of no sales. 69½ was bid for Second and Third; 29 for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College; 50 was asked for Tenth and Eleventh; 30½ for Spruce and Pine; 57 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 18 for Arch.

Coal Oil shares are inactive, and prices have declined, with sales of Oil Creek at 5; Noble and Delamater at 12¾; Rock Oil at 4¾; McClintock at 6¼; Maple Shade 16½; McElheny 6¾; and Densmore 8¾.

There is little or nothing doing in Bank stocks, but they are firmly held. 163 was bid for North America; 56 for Commercial; 29 for Mechanics'; 47½ for Penn Township; 28 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 37 for Consolidation; 47½ for Commonwealth; and 46 for Union.

In Canal shares there is no change to notice. Lehigh Navigation sold at 76; and Susquehanna Canal at 15; 23½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 35½ for preferred; and 97 for Morris Canal common.

The Money Market, as we have noticed for

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Fifteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

THE MERCY OF THE WAR.

We publish in another column an important manifesto from a number of distinguished Southern gentlemen, and addressed to the Governors of the loyal States. We call especial attention to the appeal—it is right; it is truthful; it is affecting and patriotic. A number of distinguished Southern men, who have perilled and lost all, now ask us, for the sake of humanity and for mercy's sake,

First. To re-elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Second. To crush the Rebellion.

By doing this they assure us that the downtrodden people of four great Southern States will see the day of their deliverance from the most wicked and absolute tyranny that was ever generated by the sinful mind of man, or tempted by Satan. Read the document itself, and see if you have the heart to pass by the appeal unheeded.

LEE'S LAST DODGE.

Not finding himself able to make much headway against GRANT, LEE has resorted to a new and ingenious dodge, to aid the failing cause of which he is the main stay. And what do our readers think it is? Simply nothing more or less than the paroling of all Union prisoners who will *support the* McCLELLAN *and* PENDLETON *ticket at the coming election*. Those of our brave boys who refuse to vote for the little gunboat hero are to be retained in captivity and sent further South. This is to be their punishment for standing by the country and ignoring those who would humble the nation at the feet of JEFF. DAVIS. If there are any who feel inclined to doubt the truth of this attempt, on the part of LEE, to aid his old friend McCLELLAN, let them read the following statement, subscribed and sworn to by a Union soldier released on the last day of August, and sent home with the understanding that he would vote the Copperhead-Peace ticket:—

"*State of Pennsylvania, Montgomery county, ss.*

"Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in and for said county, FRANKLIN SCHWENK, of Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, and State of Pennsylvania, a private of Company H, 13th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, who, on his solemn oath, deposeth and says, that on the 9th day of March, 1864, he was taken prisoner near Bristow Station, Va., and conveyed to Belle Isle prison, and from thence to General Hospital No. 21, in Richmond; that on the last day of August, 1864, the director of said hospital waited on him, and proposed to parole him and to permit him to return home if he would promise to vote for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN at the approaching election; that he, the said FRANKLIN SCHWENK, in order to escape from starvation and Rebel atrocity, did make said promise, and therefore was paroled. The said FRANKLIN SCHWENK further says, under his solemn oath, that all prisoners of said hospital who frankly and positively said they would vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN were not paroled, but retained in said hospital. FRANKLIN SCHWENK.

"Witnesses present: Dr. WARREN ROTHER, SAMUEL PENNYPACKER.

"Sworn and subscribed to before me, the 10th day of October, 1864.

"HENRY W. KRATZ, Justice of the Peace."

This is only one of many instances which have come to our knowledge, and it ought to settle the matter conclusively in any fair mind that the Richmond Cabinet of traitors really hope for the election of the Chicago nominees. They look to such a contingency as their only chance for success, and so far as they are able to contribute to MCCLELLAN'S support they will do it, and that with as much anxiety and earnestness as the drowning man who clutches at a straw.

Let the voters of the free States, the friends of our common country, and the advocates of freedom, ponder well this last dodge of the enemy.

POLITICAL ETIQUETTE.

"General MCCLELLAN is a gentleman." If you ask a certain class of men why they intend to vote the Democratic ticket, this is the answer you get. If it is the truth, and we are willing to admit it, it ought to follow that his party is the gentleman's party. A gentleman does not lie; but what are we to call the statements that Mr. LINCOLN draws his salary in gold—that the public debt is now $4,000,000,000, and is increasing at the rate of $3,000,000 a day—and that our recent military operations are in reality defeats, which are concealed from the people by the Administration for electioneering purposes. If these are not willful lies, we are no judge of the article. Again, a gentleman does not libel and slander any one, not even his enemy. But what can we call the Democratic abuse of Mrs. LINCOLN, of the President, and of every member of his Cabinet, and more particularly of every member of their own party who has been induced, by patriotism, to support the Administration? So a gentleman does not use abusive language. What are such expressions as "tyrant," "idiot," "buffoon," as applied to the President of the United States by that eminently decorous organ of Democracy, the New York *World*, and that other organ, neither so eminent nor so decorous, the Philadelphia *Age*? In short, there never has been a political campaign conducted with so much misrepresentation of facts, so much slander of character and motives, and so much outrageous personal abuse, as has been employed in the present contest by that party which boasts that its candidate is a gentleman.

OUR NATIONAL WEALTH—GOLD AND PETROLEUM.

The vast material resources of this country have long been and still remain a marvel and a mystery to the world. Yet great as they are, it is past doubt that human ken has not reached, and probably never will completely comprehend the boundless, inexhaustible mineral and other like wealth of the United States of North America and their territories. It will require thousands of years of time, and a population dense as that of China or Japan, to begin to develop the untold and buried riches of our magnificent domain. We of this generation do not even imagine what our posterity in a not very distant age will more than realize.

We have not space here to go into any very elaborate exposition of the subject. It is not possible in a newspaper article to enumerate fully, much less, discuss in detail, those different items of natural production which go to make up the sum of those partly revealed and partly undiscovered resources which are destined hereafter to make this nation the most opulent, prosperous, and powerful that has ever existed in the tide of time. It is already known that our beds of coal and iron are of enormous extent, and not capable of exhaustion for thousands of years. There are moreover, other minerals and metals hidden in the bowels of the earth, yet not suspected, but which accident or scientific exploration, will, in due season, bring to light.

What idea had our colonial progenitors of the Dorado on the shores of the Pacific? It is only a few years ago that the golden treasures of California were opened to our vision; and since that period our daring and enterprising people have not only added millions upon millions of auriferous wealth to the treasury of the world, but redeemed to settlement and civilization a region which, though only a little while ago a howling wilderness, promises to become the richest and most thriving section of territory on the globe. In respect to the gold and silver mines of this country, few of our people have any adequate conception. Our ability to produce money, says an intelligent writer on the subject, is guaged to 1860 by the following facts:—

In a product of $210,434,355 of gold, we produce $96,454,355, or very nearly one-half. This, too, was North American and not continental; the crop from South America being so small as to hardly enter the estimate. It was also a product of the United States, as neither Mexico nor Canada contributed what is deserving of mention as a respectable fraction. In a total silver product of $53,000,000, America yielded $40,000,000, or very nearly four-fifths. Of this the larger share came from South America and Mexico, the yield of the Union at that time being very trifling. It has attained somewhat more prominence since. The grand aggregate, $264,434,355, ascertains our share to be $133,434,355, or more than half.

But these facts are not large enough to measure the present. In 1859 Nevada was unknown, Arizona unworked, Idaho unmapped, Colorado unexplored, Montana a wild, and Utah a wilderness. They are now organized territories, and about emerging from their chrysalis condition as sovereign States. The change is worked solely by their wealth. So wondrous is it that even California contributes to their population, while the world continues to flow to California.

But here in the East there is a later discovery of natural wealth, quite as marvellous and profitable as the gold discoveries on the Pacific. It is only the other day, comparatively speaking, that in the northwest corner of Pennsylvania a new source of wealth was detected and uncovered, which has caused a sensation even greater than that occasioned by the first revelations of the golden sands of the Sacramento, and promises to prove of far greater utility and value to the commerce and industry of all nations.

The wells of coal oil in Venango county are literally flowing forth continuous streams of precious liquid, and those who originally owned the lands, or have since purchased in fee or leased them for the purpose of development, have suddenly realized fortunes of almost incredible magnitude. The excitement on the subject is unprecedented, and is increasing daily. They who have fancied that it was a visionary and short-lived fever have been and are destined still to be greatly deceived in that conceit. Investigation and experiment have shown that the deposits of oil are not limited to any single district, but run probably with little interruption in a certain line from northeast to southwest as far down as Kentucky, if not beyond that.

Recent discoveries in Greene county, in this State, justify the belief that the oil of that region is not only of a quality superior to any yet found elsewhere, but that the yield will also be more abundant and lasting. Developments of a similar character are making in Western Virginia and in certain portions of Kentucky and Ohio; and the reasonable expectation is that the oil business, both in production and consumption, is now but in its inception, and that it will go forward, from this time forth, growing and expanding in importance and influence to an incalculable extent. We are fully warranted in this expectation by the past developments of the trade.

Up to 1863, the progress of the petroleum trade astonished everybody, but that of the past year has exceeded all expectation. It is evident that the wells have no bottom. What the product for the year has been we cannot say. It may be that, in the excitement of a highly prosperous business, no accurate account has been kept; but the custom-house figures give some indication. Petroleum is exported to every country in the world. In 1861 we shipped 1,112,476 gallons; in 1862 it rose to 10,887,701 gallons; and in 1863 it reached the extraordinary quantity of 28,000,000.

In addition to this foreign export, the home demand is enormous. Though the whole business is strictly a new one, yet it has already assumed shape and stability. Ships for conveying it to England are constructed oil-tight, and the barrels emptied directly into the hold, thus carrying it in bulk. The export last year employed what was equal to 252,000 ships of 1000 tons each, and was worth near $15,000,000 if refined, or $12,000,000 if crude. The export for this year is estimated at 40,000,000 gallons.

Such facts seem almost fabulous, and yet they are severely true and substantial. They certainly warrant all the interest yet taken in coal oil lands and stocks, and justify, moreover, the prediction that petroleum is destined to become greater than cotton or gold as an element in our wealth and commerce.

WE INVITE attention to the statement in our city news report of the vigor and energy with which the supporters of the Government in the Tenth Ward have gone to work. We trust that other wards will follow the example of that stronghold of loyalty, and if the work has not been commenced that it will be started immediately.

—Three Vennses have been banished from art circles in Munich.

—In the battle of September 30 there was a young man killed, a member of the 67th Regiment, who used to live in Concord. His name was Broad. He was never in a battle before, as he had been connected with the ambulance train. He met his death in this way:—There was a man struck by a solid shot, it cutting one of his legs nearly off. The poor fellow was bleeding to death, but if brought off would in all probability get well. Broad was the only man who would volunteer to go out and fetch him in. It was almost certain death for any man; but, said Broad, "I have neither wife nor child to suffer if I am killed;" so out he went, and picked him up, put him on his shoulder and brought him in safely, though the bullets flew like hail around him. He came in so promptly that we all thought he had escaped the bullets. But, alas! poor Broad was a wounded man. He laid his burden on the ground, saying, "I may have saved your life, but I have lost my own." He was shot through the bowels, and died very soon after. He was as brave a man as ever lived.

LITERARY REVIEWS.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN AND THE WAR. By W. R. Hurlburt. Sheldon & Co., New York.

The work before us was evidently written for the double object of paying to General McClellan the offering of fulsome flattery and of hurling upon President Lincoln all the epithets that partisan malignity could invent. At the outset of his work, the author prepares the reader for a course of violent abuse by terming Mr. Lincoln "a most malignant Mexican Copperhead," and the style thus inaugurated is preserved throughout the work. The whole production bears the stamp of ultra Southern sympathy, laying the blame of the war upon the North, and palliating or even praising the policy of the South.

It is written in a narrative style, which admits of no display of originality of either thought or expression. The author uses his metaphors rather freely, and speaks of the "oscillation of crystallization," showing a lamentable ignorance of the formation of crystals. The work will, doubtless, have a large circulation among the Democratic masses, but will not be popular among the cultivated loyalists of our city.

SOUTHERN SLAVERY IN ITS PRESENT ASPECT. By Daniel R. Goodwin. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We have received from the publishers a copy of Dr. Goodwin's admirable work, and can, with sincerity, recommend its perusal to all who desire to understand fully the true Bible view of slavery. The work is ably written and the diction is remarkable for its purity and elegance. It criticises with courtesy the late work of Bishop Hopkins, and refutes the fallacies of the views therein expressed, not by arguments drawn from external sources, but by the internal evidences advanced by the Bishop himself. All the deductions drawn are founded upon a purely logical basis, and no appeal to the passions or sympathies of his reader is attempted, as has been so ably done by Mrs. Stowe and others. The work is not intended for a political campaign document, as was that to which it replies, but is the production of the brain of an accomplished scholar and gentleman—in fact, just such a one as we should expect from a writer of Dr. Goodwin's ability.

STARS AND BARS. By Isaac Kelso. Williams & Co., Boston.

It is one of the sad effects of war that the evil it inflicts is not confined to the loss of life and property, but it depraves morals and vitiates literature. The work before us is, like too many of the present time, founded on the events of our civil war. While it has the true ring in its political opinions, its characters are overdrawn, and the soliloquies of its hero are so overwrought that they sound more like extracts from a set oration. The work, however, will repay the perusal of the lovers of the terrible.

We have received from G. W. Pitcher a work entitled the "Tiger Prince," by William Dalton. It is an admirable book for boys, and we predict it will acquire as much popularity as the works of Captain Mayne Reid.

W. B. ZIEBER has our thanks for the "United States Blue Book," and also for that valuable work of reference on "National Banks." No banking-house in the country should be without it.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.—The 203d Pennsylvania Regiment (Birney's Sharpshooters) which was recently recruited in this city, has been assigned to duty in the 10th Army Corps (Foster's), and has been some time doing good service near Chapin's farm, six miles from Richmond. Under the efficient care of Colonel J. W. Moore, the regiment is rapidly improving in both drill and soldierly bearing, and bids fair to rival shortly our veteran troops in coolness and bravery.

At the election held there on the 11th inst., 700 votes were polled:—

Union	650
Democratic	50
Majority for Union	600

This proportion of 13 out of every 14 votes being Union, is the ratio generally given in most of the Pennsylvania regiments.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1·50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1861.

"OIL STRIKE.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

BLACK—ADAMS.—At Camden, N. J., on the 19th ultimo, by Friends' ceremony, in the presence of P. C. Budd Mayor, WILLIAM BLACK to MARY T. ADAMS both of Burlington county, N. J.

CHAPMAN—GILMAN.—In Eau Claire, Wisconsin, October 12th, 1864, at the residence of D. R. Goodyear, Esq., by the Rev. Thomas Barland, Brigadier-General GEO. H. CHAPMAN, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Miss HANNAH GILMAN, of Eau Claire, Wis.

HAINES—KETCHAM.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Charles M. Crowell, EPHRAIM T. HAINES, Jr., to MISS SUE M., daughter of John Ketcham, Esq., all of this city.

MERRIMAN—WOOD.—On the morning of the 19th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., H. MERRIMAN, of Philadelphia, to CLARA, daughter of the Hon. John Wood, of Cooperstown. No cards.

SEWARD—KIMBER.—In this city, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Henry Louderbough, of Albany, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, U. S. A., to MISS CRISSIE F. KIMBER, of Philadelphia.

SPRINGER—MERRICK.—On the 18th instant by Rev. Samuel Durborrow, at his residence, No. 605 S. Tenth street, JOSEPH SPRINGER to Mrs. MARGARET MERRICK, all of this city.

SCHUELLERMANN—MONACHESI.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. G. A. Wenzel, CHARLES W. SCHUELLERMANN to DORA, daughter of the late Nicola Monachesi. Both of this city.

TURNER—RANDOLPH.—On the 20th instant by the Rev. W. H. Furness, D. D., Joseph C. TURNER, Esq., to MISS E. S. RANDOLPH, both of this city. No cards.

Died.

BECHTEL.—On the 4th instant, at Richmond, Va., in the 42d year of his age, JACOB H. BECHTEL, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa.

BOULTON.—On the morning of the 16th instant, GEORGE, youngest son of Mr. John Boulton.

The friends and the Order of Odd Fellows, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1921 Spruce street, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 1921 Spruce street.

BIRNEY.—On the 18th instant, at his residence in this city, DAVID BELL BIRNEY, Major General United States Volunteers, aged 46 years.

His friends, and those of the family, officers and soldiers on duty or on leave, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, October 21, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 1629 Race street.

BRYAN.—On Wednesday morning, October 19th, MARY BRYANT, of this city, in the 29th year of her age.

Her family and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. R. Graham, No. 1728 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

CALVERT.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. CAROLINE R. CALVERT, wife of Wm. H. Calvert, in her 46th year.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FLANAGAN.—At Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 19th instant, JOSEPH D. FLANAGAN, only son of Robert L. and Sarah D. Flanagan, in the 20th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, N. W. corner of Second and State streets, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Glenmore Church Cemetery, Christian, above Third street.

LANGWELL.—Mrs. MATILDA LANGWELL, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Risely, No. 1312 Chestnut street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

MARTIN.—On the 18th instant, SOPHIA, widow of the late Prosper Martin, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 501 York avenue, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WEST.—Died in Christ, on the 15th instant, in the City of New York, Mrs. ELIZABETH WEST, formerly of this city, in the 85th year of her age.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

23D HEADQUARTERS KEYSTONE BATTERY, October 20, 1864.—In obedience to orders from Headquarters, this Battery will participate in the funeral obsequies of the late Major-General D. B. BIRNEY.

The men of this Battery will report at the City Arsenal, in uniform, at 9 o'clock A. M., Friday, October 21.

By order, M. HASTINGS, Captain.

J. O. WILLIAMS, O. S.

23D MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID B. BIRNEY.—The members of FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 131, A. Y. M., and members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No. 263, A. Y. M., and TEMPLE, are HEREBY NOTIFIED to meet in the MASONIC TEMPLE, on FRIDAY, October 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., in full suit of black, with white gloves, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our lamented brother, DAVID B. BIRNEY.

FREDK. A. VAN CLEVE, Worshipful Master.

23D ASBURY COMPANY A, GRAY RESERVES. No. 31, CHERRY street, PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.—The Corps will meet at the Armory on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Full Dress Uniform, to attend the funeral of General D. B. BIRNEY. The members of those companies of the regiment not intending to parade, are respectfully invited to meet with us. Drill THIS EVENING (20th) at 8 o'clock.

By order of JAMES D. KEYSER, Captain Commanding.

ADAM LANZING, O. S.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. B. CARRIL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

COURTNEY & WILLITS,

Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining-room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-19-mthstu-2m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing
Bargains in Clothing.

At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand, At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand, At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand, At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 605 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Jones' Clothing, S. E. Cor. Seventh and MARKET.

JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.
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JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.

Fine Old Sherry—

Unsurpassed in this city.
Just received by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseases conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, remarkable pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body brought on by hysterics, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost unutterable. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never fail in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

PROF. C. B. BOLLES, Lecturer.

PHYSICIANS.

W. B. Brown, M. D., P. Shedd, M. D., S. W. Beckwith, M. D.

Address all letters to Dr. W. B. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 10-4-20d

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 9 2 CHESNUT Street.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates,

FOR CASH.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERED CLOTH TABLE, PIANO, AND MELODEON COVERS,

The largest assortment to be found in the city,

FOR SALE BY

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

10-18-tuths-6t No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Shower Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 208 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. 4m-2m

LATEST NOVELTY.

"CONTINENTAL HAT,"

FOR

LADIES AND MISSES.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

P. S.—Old Velvet Bonnets made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SECOND GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, Under the Management of the NEW YORK MUSICAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, MONDAY EVENING, October 24, 1864.

Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, Signor ERNESTO MONGIARDINI, Prima Donna Soprano, "La Scala," Milan, (his first appearance in America), Mad. HENRIETTA BERGENS, Mr. THEO. AHREND, Mr. JULES BOLSTEIN, THE GRAND ORCHESTRA, Mr. ADOLPH HERMOLD, Musical Director.

TICKETS $1 each, to be had at the Office, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Reserved seats may be had at the Academy of Music without extra charge, on the day of the Concert, on presentation of the tickets purchased at the office. 10-20-4t J. THEN, Actuary.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE WARREN'S COMEDY COMBINATION. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 20, 1864, The performance will commence with the Comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle.....Mr. Wm. Warren
Lady Teazle.....Miss Josie Orton
Charles Surface.....Mr. Charles Barron
Sir Oliver.....Mr. Wm. Rehn
Friday Evening, Farewell Benefit of Mr. Wm. Warren. Saturday Afternoon, EIGHTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!! Hundreds Turned Away Nightly! THIRD WEEK OF VESTIVALI. THIRD WEEK OF BEL DEMONIO. TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT, BEL DEMONIO. With new Scenery, New Dresses, New Machinery, &c. ANGELO.....VESTIVALI In which she will sing "YOU ARE THE STAR," and "BRAVE MARCO." Box office open from 10 to 3. VESTIVALI. BEL DEMONIO. EVERY NIGHT.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—LARGE HALL.

Last week of the charming and patriotic Miss MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, THE FEMALE UNION SPY AND SCOUT, who has nightly appeared to large and fashionable audiences all of whom pronounce her the equal of the present day. She will relate her thrilling escapes from the Rebels, with anecdotes of prominent Rebel Officers. The Grand Stereopticon eighty.

MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock, at Matinee prices—25 cents to all parts of Hall. Children 15 cents. Evening, commence at 8. Secure seats during the day. 10-18 6t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—FIRST day of the Fall Trotting Meeting, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) 21st instant, at 2 P. M. Association Premium $250, for mile heats in 3 in harness.

Also, Levett (of New York) enters N. Y. b. h. "Shark," by "Hambletonian."

Samuel McLaughlin (of New York) enters Kentucky b. m. "Lady Thorn" by "Mambrino Chief."

On TUESDAY, 25th instant, the same horses to wagons, "SHARK" and "LADY THORN" class among the fastest horses in the country.

The privilege of annual subscribers (that of being accompanied by a male adult friend without pay) will be continued, and members are respectfully requested to waive the privilege.

Ladies will not be admitted unless accompanied by gentlemen.

Brighton's full Band will be in attendance each day.

Admission, for either Ladies or Gentlemen, $1.

To prevent inconvenience or delay in obtaining admission, both of the main gates will be opened. 11

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

No. 20 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., October 17, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, October 22, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Baltimore, Maryland, with—

5,000 BARRELS HIGHEST GROUND EXTRA FLOUR, of grades Nos. 1 and 2. The Flour must be fresh ground and barrels dated. Both heads to be fully head-lined. Flat-hooped and machine-made barrels will positively be rejected. One-half to be delivered within eight days, and the whole within seven days from date of award.

500,000 POUNDS FIRST QUALITY PILOT BREAD, to be made wholly of extra or superfine flour, which shall be equal to the standard (sample) adopted and in use by the State Flour Inspectors in this city. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector on the part of the Government, who will reject all that in the quality of the Flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bread to be packed in boxes of fifty (50) pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully-seasoned Wood, of such kind as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top to consist pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together; boxes to be strapped with light green hickory straps. To be delivered in fifteen days from the date of award.

50,000 POUNDS WHITE CRUSHED SUGAR, to be packed in barrels like sample to be seen in this office, to be fully head-lined, and to be delivered within ten days from date of award.

25,000 GALLONS OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids or injurious substances, and of a uniform strength. The Whisky Vinegar taking 28 grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy—the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity—to be made of white oak, like sample to be seen at this office. Each delivery to be accompanied with a certificate of a competent Chemist that the Vinegar is of the required strength. One-half to be delivered in ten days, and the whole within twenty days from date of award.

30,000 POUNDS ADAMANTINE CANDLES (to be 16 ounces to the pound). Brand must be mentioned. Boxes to be strapped with light green hickory straps. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

60,000 POUNDS GOOD HARD BROWN SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

60,000 POUNDS (60 pounds to the bushel) FINE SALT, Worthington's brand. One-half to be in sacks, and one-half to be in spirit barrels—the barrels to be good, clean, and dry; all old marks to be obliterated by painting the heads. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

Samples must be furnished of all the articles offered.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each. Proposals must be made on blank forms, furnished at this office. The confidence attached to the proposal must be signed by two responsible persons.

Express charges on samples must be prepaid, or the proposals will not be considered. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and be filled out in writing with the name of the article.

Proposals must not be enclosed with the samples, but be delivered separate, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Persons not having the precise variety of Stores above described, but having articles of a similar kind, are at liberty to send in proposals for supplying them, which will receive attention according to price and adaptation to the wants of the service. In all cases not specially exceeded the Celler or award be made at the time specified. In case of failure, the United States reserves the right of purchase elsewhere to make up the deficiency, charging the excess paid over contract price to the party failing to deliver.

All Stores will be carefully inspected and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a regular public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Payments to be made after the delivery of the stores if ready for use on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Each person, or every member of a firm offering a proposal, must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office. In addition, the following will be required setting forth that the articles offered the Government, under the above advertisement, either belong to the party bidding, or are to be purchased or received by them of loyal citizens for delivery to the United States Government.

Bids must be legible, and the numbers must be written as well as expressed by figures.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
10-20-8 Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. KELTY, GARRINGTON & CO.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR Sale or to Let, at TWENTY-FIRST and ALDER streets. 10-17-6*

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
FOR GRAT

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Tribune.

We have some additional official returns of the home vote, and correct our tables accordingly. We also add such records of soldiers' votes as are at hand. The general summary of the whole matter is here given:—

THE HOME VOTE—OFFICIAL.

36 counties, official, Union	171,921
36 counties, official, Democrat	173,111
Union majority this year	1,810
Union majority last year	11,709
Union loss on majority	9,989
Union vote last year	194,282
Union vote this year	174,921
Union loss on vote	19,361
Democratic vote last year	182,581
Democratic vote this year	173,111
Democratic loss on vote	9,472
Total falling off of vote	28,833

MAJORITIES OFFICIAL AND REPORTED.

Union majorities in 30 counties	8,746
Democratic majorities in 30 counties	11,242
Net Democratic majorities	2,496
Deduct Union majority above	1,810
Democratic majority in State (Home vote)	686

SOLDIERS' VOTE IN PART.

For Union candidates	12,592
For Democratic candidates	1,723
Soldiers' Union majority	11,079
Deduct Home Democratic majority	686
Actual Union majority thus far	10,393

We also have official returns from twelve Congressional Districts. There are twelve members chosen by each party on the home vote, but four of the Democrats will most certainly be beaten by the soldiers' vote, making a gain of four to the Union side over the present Congress, and possibly of five.

SHERMAN IN GEORGIA—HOOD'S MOVEMENT AND FAILURE.

From the Times.

General Sherman has been manœuvring for nearly six months to get into Hood's rear, or, in other words, to get south of him. The whole campaign which has just ended in the capture of Atlanta, consisted of a series of attempts on the part of the former to get between Johnston and Atlanta, and Atlanta was not evacuated until he had actually succeeded in getting to the south of a portion of the Rebel army. In short, if at any time during the first four months of the campaign the news had come that Sherman had fairly succeeded in putting the Rebel forces between him and Chattanooga, the whole North would have been filled with rejoicing. It was, therefore, not a little curious to witness the attempt of the Copperhead journals, a day or two ago, to cheat timid people into the belief that the news that "Hood with his who'e army was between Sherman and Chattanooga," was very dreadful, and such as to warrant the most dismal forebodings as to Sherman's fate. That it did not produce greater effect on the public mind is, we think, a signal proof of the great gain in sense and judgment made by the mass of the peop'e within a year or two. The absurdity of looking upon Hood's movements as anything but those of a desperate man, is apparent, in fact, on a moment's reflection.

He and his "whole army" are not by any means so strong nor so formidable now as they were last summer, when Sherman was driving them southward. They then had their own country behind them, clear communication with their base, and an abundance of supplies; and yet they were not only unable to give Sherman battle in the open field, but were unable to stay his progress behind fortifications. Since then, Hood has lost the Georgia militia, to say nothing of his losses by battle, and desertion, and disease; and it may be guessed what condition an army is in for an offensive movement, which, like his, has just failed in a defensive campaign on its own soil.

It must not be forgotten that Hood has had during his late movement no base. He has no railroad to move along, and no means of procuring supplies except by seizing whatever he finds on the line of march, or carrying them with him in wagons. The idea of subsisting an army of invasion in this way, in such a country as Northern Georgia and Tennessee, for anything more than a raid, was of course preposterous.

As to his getting on Sherman's communications, this is not a difficult thing to do. Any General of ordinary ability can always reach an enemy's lines by hard marching and a little secrecy. This is nothing wonderful or dreadful. The great problem of the art of war is not to get on an enemy's communications, but to stay on them, so as to completely stop his supplies; just as, according to Dickens, the great problem of social life is not to "come out," but being out to "stay out," instead of subsiding once more into obscurity.

If Hood could maintain himself on Sherman's railroad, as Grant has done on the Weldon railroad, he would undoubtedly achieve a great success; but what sign has there been that he ever dreamed of anything of the kind? Sherman no sooner started in pursuit of him, than he took to flight; and flight in a desolated country, with no better means of transport than a baggage train to rely on, is an exhausting process, even if he should succeed in escaping the necessity of giving battle.

It is hardly possible that either Davis or Hood entertained the smallest expectation of permanently dislodging Sherman from Atlanta by the movement northward. They are much too shrewd for that. The most probable explanation of it is, that it was intended as a demonstration to divert attention from the recent reverse of the Confederacy; or, at all events, to satisfy the world that they were not so serious as they seemed; just as Stuart was sent into Pennsylvania after the battle of Antietam in order to show that that action was not a defeat, and that it left the Confederate energy and enterprise unimpaired. And we shall see the shrewdness of it in a week or two.

Just now the Confederate cause in Europe is in a bad state. The cotton loan is "heavy and declining," under the influence of the fall of Atlanta and Sheridan's victories. But when the mail arrives with the news that "Hood is on Sherman's communications with his whole army," few people will stop to inquire into the circumstances, and there will be a prodigious outburst of jubilation in all the Confederate circles in London and Paris. Moreover, there was, we have no doubt, coupled with the desire of affecting the public mind abroad, the still stronger desire of affecting the public mind at the North in preparation for the election; and in fact, the eagerness of the Copperhead papers to trumpet it abroad as "bad news from the Southwest," proves how anxiously the faction whose opinions they represent are looking for a disaster to our arms, and how much service it would do them.

—Sweden finds she has a silver mine.

—The Queen of Spain has knighted Gottschalk.

—Rents at Washington are "skerce" and high.

—Last year three hundred and eighty-eight prisoners were flogged in England.

—Butter is selling at twenty-six cents along railroad lines in Western New York.

—Two inches of snow fell on Sunday at Brunswick, New York, near Troy.

—The wool-growers of Wisconsin have organized a protective association.

—Madrid has voted 800,000 reals for a monument to Columbus.

—Liverpool is to have the finest exchange in Europe.

—The beautiful statue of Venus, worth 25,000 florins, has been broken.

—A new steam flour mill, which turns out one hundred barrels a day, is in operation in Newport.

—The New York sheep-growers will hold a fair in New York about the middle of May.

—An old lady in Lowell, Mass., a widow, who reared thirteen children, has 225 descendants.

—The stockholders in the Leeds, England, Bank—failed—are responsible for three millions of dollars. No great chance to "bull" that stock.

—Dummy engines, instead of horses, are to be tried on some of the railroads leading out of Boston.

—Mrs. Samuel Hamilton, of Kempton, Nova Scotia, and three of her children, perished, a few days since, in a conflagration which destroyed her house.

—A German tragedian, with the sweet and simple name of Bogumil Davison, is coming to this country from Dresden.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

MERCY OF THE WAR.

Appeal from Loyal Southern Men to the Governors of Loyal States.

DESTRUCTION OF CIVIL LIBERTY IN THE SOUTH.

Solemn Warning Against Rebel Machinations in the North—Designs of the Rebel Leaders Unmasked—Object of the War the Overthrow of Democratic Institutions—Rebel Abandonment of the Doctrine of State Rights—Scheme to Inaugurate Rebellion at the North—The Only Hope of the Suppression of the Rebellion by the Strong Arm of Military Power—The People Ready for Re-Union.

ROME, Georgia, October 4, 1864—Dear Sir:—The paralyzed condition of the many thousands of Union men within the Southern States, both in and out of the Rebel army, through the instrumentality of an absolute and relentless despotism, places it most completely out of their power, without the aid of the United States army, to ever regain their liberties.

Within the Rebel lines not a vestige of civil liberty exists, and it is only when the fortunes of war throws us within reach of Federal protection, that we can, without the hazard of life, give expression to our desire for a restoration of the Union.

Completely divested of all power or influence over our leading men, and in a state of absolute vassalage to the arbitrary edicts of a military usurper, our only hope of release is upon the overthrow of the ambitious men who have thus enslaved us.

In addressing you, in reference to our grievances, we wish to be understood as appealing, not only to the Chief Executive of the State of Illinois, but to the Governors of all the loyal States, to be on their guard against the insidious encroachments of rebellion at your own doors and your own firesides.

No pains will be spared by our leading Rebels to bribe, seduce, deceive, or overawe your citizens into deadly conflicts and civil strife, so as thereby to render complete the downfall of free government upon the American continent; and we beg you to excuse us in thus taking the liberty to warn you of a danger which we consider imminent, and to urge you to let no considerations of mere party triumph be permitted to shut out from view, even for one moment, the great paramount object—the suppression of the Rebellion.

Tell the people North that we implore them to drop the negro question both *pro* and *con*; and feel assured that we would not give up the Union for all the slaves on the face of the earth.

We claim to know what rebellion is—its height and depth, its length and breadth—and having, through changes wrought by the fortunes of war, been placed where we can once more exercise free speech, we yield to the impulses of duty not only to our whole country, but to thousands of Union men who are yet held in bondage, when we assure you that nothing but the strong arm of military power can ever subdue it, or destroy its power for mischief.

And, as a confirmation of this view, we beg leave to offer the following facts and arguments in reference to

The Rebellion and its Designs.

Leading disunionists of the South, for several years prior to rebellion, exerted all their tact and ingenuity to find out some justifiable pretext to secede from the Union, and set up for themselves. At no time have they ever been satisfied with a government of equal rights and privileges, and they have ever considered it a compromise of their dignity to ask poor men, or the common people, for the privilege of going to the Legislature, filling a seat in Congress, or of occupying other high and honorable positions.

Ever leaning for the pomp and splendor of monarchies, and for the entailment of exclusive hereditary emoluments and privileges, they have had no patience with the majority rule under our form of government, which has given to the people political equality. They have always considered themselves as a class of superior men—making no part of the people, but entitled to all the exemptions and immunities of a *privileged class*. And in harangning what they conceive to be the vulgar herd they address them as mere p. ons, calling them "*my people*," as if they thought the people belonged to them. So accustomed are they to speak of their slaves, calling them "my negroes," or "my servants," that in addressing the common hardworking citizens, they call them "*my people*," and should they succeed in setting up a monarchy upon the ruins of the old Government, then the laboring and industrial class of people will be called "*my subjects*."

Descendants of those who were disappointed in the overthrow of British supremacy over the American colonies, they have ich rited that same love of monarchy which actuated the Tories of '76, and hence they have been nurturing in concocting schemes of to seeking pretexts, for the overthrow of American democracy.

In 1832, the high tariff then in existence, was seized upon as a justifiable excuse by the aristocracy of South Carolina for acts of nullification and secession. But failing on that occasion, to carry out their designs in this purpose, and smarting under the rebuke administered by Andrew Jackson in his message to Congress, they have not been a day or an hour as or when they would not have dissolved the Union could they have had a pretext affording any shadow of justification.

Ever growing, and ever discontented, they could see no end nor of good government in the general prosperity and happiness of the people, nor could they conceive of any national respectability except under a monarchy.

The tariff, as a pretext, in 1832, failing them, their next resort was to the slavery question, which then had some prominence given to it by the efforts of Henry Clay, and other advocates of universal emancipation, and by reason of perhaps less wisdom and less patience who were urging immediate abolition.

Thus circumstanced, the slavery question presented the best prospect for a fruitful source of discord, and consequently was seized with avidity by the disappointed politicians and disunionists of 1832, as a means of sectionalizing the country, and engendering hatred between the North and South.

The truly philanthropic emancipationists or the Benjamin Franklin school became the objects of conformity and not in such a degree that many honest persons of the North were induced to believe that the inmediate and unconditional abolition of chattel slavery was not only necessary to silence the disunion faction, but to protect the slave from oppression.

But this manifestation, North, of sympathy for the negro slave, was seized upon by the disunionists as a further pretext for widening the breach; and no opportunity was left unimproved by them [illegible] to [illegible] that, to [illegible] the Abolition party to aggravate acts and intensify the excitement for the purpose of [illegible] rebellion and civil war in the North; which they (the leaders South) are incessantly praying for, and trying to overcome. And here, in this connection, we will take the liberty to renew our warning to you against the [illegible] of rebellion which we clearly perceive in your midst; and to express a hope that the monstrosity of rebellion against a government so rich in all that is [illegible] to the devastations into your State will not be permitted to spread its desolations into your midst.

Like spoiled children, they wanted Northern men to do something to make them mad; and in fact they were always most provoked when there was nothing to get mad at.

An opportunity at length turned up which they declared would furnish a suitable occasion for the maintenance of their favorite idea of the Union.

The opportunity to elect Mr. Lincoln presented itself, and they, the disunionists, after helping to elect him, swore they would never submit to his Administration and Secession, or they helped from the Union, and undertook to set up for themselves, so that they could concoct their peculiar institution (and of which all this about abolitionism, Mr. Wilkin L. Yancey (we have every reason to believe) was authorized by the Provisional Government at Montgomery to go to France with propositions to abolish slavery in the South provided Napoleon would recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy; and he was further instructed to say that a monarchy for the South was in contemplation, and that an intimate alliance with France was desired with mutually advantageous terms, in reference to trade, supplies of cotton, etc.

Now, disappointed and disgusted, the South, having monarchy steadily in view, and knowing that in all monarchies there is an ample number of poor secessionists men who can be used as common laborers, they can well afford to give up chattel slavery, provided they succeed in maintaining their independence.

Independence achieved, and a monarchy established, the hereditary nobility and aristocracy can draw from poor men, both black and white, all the services they want, and what adds assurance to them of cheap labor for their farms and for menial services is a knowledge of the fact that, through the instrumentality of war, large numbers of men have been and will be completely impoverished, and their families reduced to beggary; and besides this, they know that the abolition of chattel slavery leaves the negro still in a condition of abject poverty, and places him and the white man upon the same common level, as it regards their subservience condition, affording ample opportunity to draw from the poor, both black and white, their lowers of wood and drawers of water.

They—the leading Rebels and Monarchists of the South—are engaged in a war, not for the protection of chattel slavery (for they well assure you when from the beginning, a grand ideal), but a war for the express purpose of overthrowing democratic institutions, and establishing upon their ruins a government of pomp and splendor of titled nobility, of exclusive privileges, exemptions, and immunities, and of perpetual entailment of poverty, ignorance, and wretchedness upon the poor.

This end attained, then chattel slavery would be of no more consequence to them than it is to England, where it has long since been abolished.

The leading spirits of rebellion have already repudiated the States' rights doctrine, in view of consolidation and centralization so as to add to their kingdom the Northern States, so fast as they can be prepared for [illegible] by rebellion and civil war in the North; which they (the leaders South) are incessantly praying for, and trying to overcome. And here, in this connection, we will take the liberty to renew our warning to you against the [illegible] of rebellion which we clearly perceive in your midst; and to express a hope that the monstrosity of rebellion against a government so rich in all that is [illegible] to the devastations into your State will not be permitted to spread its desolations into your midst.

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Despotism in the South.

In conclusion, we repeat that THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH ARE NOW UNDER A REIGNING DESPOTISM, WHICH FOR CRUELTY AND RELENTLESS BARBARITY HAS NO PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND; and that they have been lured into this bondage by deceitful promises first and coercion afterwards, through a merciless conscription. They can date their downfall or liberty from the farcical election of Conventions in the several southern States, to decide upon the remedy or means of redress against the great crime of Mr. Lincoln in permitting himself to be elected according to the forms of the Constitution. Said Conventions claimed plenary power to act, with no privileges ever given to the people to ratify or reject their proceedings. Acts of secession were passed, a provisional Government was established at Montgomery, and war was inaugurated by firing upon Fort Sumter without ever permitting us to decide as to the propriety of those revolutionary proceedings; nor have we ever, for a moment, had the power to counteract the revolutionary purposes of our leaders.

Their paramount object has been from the beginning the dismemberment of the Union and the overthrow of civil liberty; and to such an extent are they in pursuit of this stupendous crime, that no offers of compromise and no concessions can ever dissuade them from it. They have committed themselves again and again, in the strongest terms known to the English language, to never, under any circumstances, submit to a reconstruction of the Union; and here, in our narrow, we can say to you that, until their proud spirit of rebellion is subjugated by the strong arm of power of war, we will never have either peace or reunion.

The masses of the people south, if consulted as to their real feelings, would be found ready to serve, if any just and honorable terms for reunion, but as things are, the leaders are [illegible] and they can never exercise this privilege.

The Presidency.

The struggle for the Presidency of the United States at this time [illegible] we wish to appeal to you, and we cannot close this paper without urging you to guard the people against suffering the pitiable sin of party spirit to blind them to the great paramount object of consolidating the Rebel Union and destroying the Union. Let what will be [illegible], it is the duty to preserve the Union at all hazards, now to raise [illegible] the laws of the United States to be [illegible], and it is the duty of every citizen of every state, so far as he is in his power, to sustain the President even to the exercise of extraordinary power, if necessary, to suppress the doctrine or cause of rebellion.

To His Excellency Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois.

J. A. STUART, Hancock.
WM. C. HICKS, M. D., Carroll, Miss.
WM. H. SMITH, Randolph county, Ala.
ROBERT S. PIPPIN, member elect to Ala. Leg.
A. S. WEST, member elect to Ala. Legislature.

To His Excellency Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois.

—The late Joshua Bates left $8,000,000.

—Europeans pay £3 to £7 per pound for Chinese birds' nests.

—Joseph B. Goss, of Bethel, Maine, cut his throat from ear to ear in Chicago, Friday.

—A $15,000 trotting horse is just dead in Buffalo of heart disease.

—There has been a snow storm in the Shenandoah valley.

—Beautiful State, Vermont—butter sells at 29 cents a pound.

—White women work in the cotton-fields near Memphis.

—Seventy thousand dollars bad fractional currency has been seized in New York.

—A planter in Kentucky paid $550 for a substitute for his slave who was conscripted.

DRY GOODS.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

EXTRA QUALITY PARIS EPINGLES.
ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, CHOICE SHADES.
CHOICE GRADES SILK CHAIN POPLINS.
PARIS PRINTED MERINOES.
PARIS PRINTED MOUSSELINE DE LAINES.
FRENCH MERINOES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-20-3t Above Willow.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF
JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,
No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,
Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of
DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,
IN THE CITY.
We have just Opened
1000 Pieces SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
500 Pieces MERINOES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,
REP AND FIGURED.
200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,
Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.
150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,
Plain and Figured.
100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,
Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple
DRESS GOODS.
9-21-1m

DRESS GOODS,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
DRESS GOODS AT 40 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 50 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 60 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 62 CENTS.
DOUBLE FOLD DRESS GOODS AT 75 CTS
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-20-3t Above Willow.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,
N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
S. WELSH & CO.,
Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES,
Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the
GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.
Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.
5-20-tuths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The best grades at less than usual prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
2-10-20-3t Above Willow.

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
To Milliners, Dressmakers, Merchants, AND OTHERS.
We have just opened our
FALL STOCK
OF
CHOICE MILLINERY GOODS,
Of every description and variety, to which we invite attention. Our prices are as low as can be found in the city for first-class Goods.
A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.
WARBURTON & SON,
10-1-stuthim No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAKING CLOTHS,
OF ALL DESIRABLE STYLES,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-20-3t Above Willow.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS
OF ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-18-3t Above Willow.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICES
OF
DRY GOODS.
JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer
RARE BARGAINS.
10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
FANCY AND PLAIN CASHMERES,
FANCY AND MIXED COATINGS,
UNION CASHMERES, &c. &c. &c.,
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10-18-3t Above Willow.

NEW GOODS
AT
LOW PRICES.
THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,
HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
OF
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS,
EMBRACING
Silks,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Embroideries,
Gloves,
Hosiery, &c.,
Selected with great care in the European and American Markets for the best Retail Trade, and will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, fully equal to the lowest rate of Gold this season.
Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.
10-14-3t

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
IN CHOICE DESIGNS,
AT LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-13-3t Above Willow.

BLANKETS.
HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE,
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
N.W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets,
Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be found in this city, at moderate prices.
BERTH BLANKETS,
CRIB BLANKETS,
CRADLE BLANKETS,
BED BLANKETS, all Sizes.
To dealers we offer the best assortment of all the leading makes. 10-27-tuths-1m
Buy Early and Save the Advance.

LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, AND CIRCULARS,
OF ALL THE POPULAR STYLES,
Made in the best manner,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS
In great variety.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-15-3t Above Willow.

MERINOES, POPLINS,
Reps, Epinolines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS,
Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-1f No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,
AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.
FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.
We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock a Medium-priced
DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.
J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9-28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

WINTER HOSIERY
AT
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of
ENGLISH HOSIERY,
IN
BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.
10-7

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $1.75. Usual price $2.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $1.50. Usual price $2.50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
5-2-6m No. 126 CHESNUT Street.

M. A. JONES
CELEBRATED
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!
EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS, FREE OF CHARGE.
SOLD ONLY AT
No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,
(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)
NONE GENUINE UNLESS
OUR NAME AND NUMBER
IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.
EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.
OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
9-6-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH STREET,
BELOW NINTH,
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY
To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of
HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,
Made into all the latest styles.
These goods were bought when gold ranged from 150 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.)
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths-3m

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.
The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.
10 15-1m Philadelphia.

A FEW HUNDRED SHARES
Tarr Homestead Oil Company
FOR SALE.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 15-6t No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20
SIX PER CENT. BONDS.
This Bank has now for sale these very popular and desirable United States Bonds, which have FIVE YEARS to run from November 1, 1864, before the Government has the privilege of redemption.
INTEREST, 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Payable Semi-Annually in COIN.
C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.
Morton McMichael, Jr.,
CASHIER. 10 15-1m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-8 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe3-tf

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in dollars or in legal currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium, and for their notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
au25-2m No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au25-2m No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 631 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed, and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-2m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.
C. G. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 1, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, October 27, 1864,
ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864;
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864;
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864,
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold study. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division
Quartermaster-General's Office.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 20, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, October 24, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States State-House, Hanover Street Wharf, of the following:
NAILS—
800 pounds Cut Nails, 10d.
1000 " " 20d.
500 " " 30d.
1000 " " 40d.
2000 " " 8d.
800 " " 7d.
500 " " 6d.
800 " " 4d.
700 " " 3d.
All of the above described Nails to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection.
Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount of proposal given by the United States District Judge,

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

SERENADE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

His Speech to the Loyal Marylanders—He Congratulates Maryland on the Adoption of the New Constitution—Its Chief Merit the Extirpation of Slavery—A Vile Slander Refuted—The President Struggling to Maintain the Government—The People's Will the Ultimate Law—The President Will Stand by the People—Noble Tribute to the Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The President was serenaded, at the White House, to-night, and, on appearing at an upper window, spoke as follows, being frequently interrupted by applause:—

"I am notified that this is a compliment paid me by the loyal Marylanders resident in this district. I infer that the adoption of the new Constitution for the State furnishes the occasion, and that, in your view, the extirpation of slavery constitutes the chief merit of the new Constitution.

"Most heartily do I congratulate you and Maryland, and the nation and the world upon the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which I am sure would have saved to the nation more money than would have met all private loss incident to the measure. But it has come at last, and I sincerely hope its friends may fully realize all their anticipations of good from it, and that its opponents may, by its effects, be agreeably and profitably disappointed.

"A word upon another subject. Something said by the Secretary of State, in his recent speech at Auburn, has been construed by some into a threat that, if I shall be beaten at the election, I will, between then and the end of my constitutional term, do what I may be able to ruin the Government. Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned, not *sine die*, but to meet again if called to do so by a particular individual, as the intimation of a purpose that, if their nominee shall be elected, he will at once seize the control of the Government. I hope the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uneasiness on this point.

"I am struggling to maintain the Government, not to overthrow it. I am struggling especially to prevent others from overthrowing it. I therefore say that, if I shall live, I shall remain President until the 4th of next March, and that whoever shall be constitutionally elected therefor in November, shall be duly installed as President on the 4th of March; and that, in the interval, I shall do my utmost that whoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best possible chance to save the ship.

"This is due to the people, both on principle and under the Constitution. Their will, constitutionally expressed, is the ultimate law for all. If they should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace even at the loss of their country and their liberties, I know not the power or the right to resist them. It is their own business, and they must do as they please with their own. I believe, however, they are still resolved to preserve their country and their liberty, and in this office or out, I am resolved to stand by them.

"I may add that in this purpose to save the country and its liberties, no classes or people seem so nearly unanimous as the soldiers in the field and the seamen afloat. Do they not have the hardest of it? Who should quail while they do not? God bless the soldiers and seamen, with all their brave commanders."

McCLELLAN'S GUNBOAT EXPERIENCE.

The following correspondence explains itself. It is only necessary to say that Dr. Van Gieson is well known in this city, and the statements made in his letter have been frequently repeated to persons here:—

NEWARK, October 7, 1864.—Dear Sir:—I remember, soon after your return here from the James river, where you acted as Surgeon of the gunboat *Galena*, hearing you state that General McClellan was on board during the retreat of our army to that boat's Landing and during the battle of Glendale and Malvern Hill. Having frequently heard it refuted, I take the liberty of writing to be reassured. Yours truly,

A. VAN WINKLE.

To E. E. VAN GIESON, M. D., Englishtown, Monmouth county, N. J.

[REPLY.]

ENGLISHTOWN, N. J., October 10, 1864.—My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 7th inst. was received in due time. Agreeably to your request I will write the facts concerning General McClellan's presence on board the United States steamer *Galena*, which I have so frequently stated to you and many other of my friends in Newark.

In so doing I must confess my utter surprise that my testimony should be needed to substantiate a fact already so well established, that no sane person, whether he aids with him or against him personally or politically, can doubt it.

Even McClellan himself, in giving his testimony upon this identical question, admits by implication that he was present, although, apparently ashamed to answer the direct question, he resorts to another of his ever-ready subterfuges, and says "I do not remember." It is possible I may have been, my name was near the river." How is it that General McClellan's memory about become so wonderfully oblivious to his long and wearisome stay upon the quarter-deck, and in the cabin of the *Galena*, to me entirely unexplainable, for he certainly was present in the body, if perchance absent in the spirit, and ate, drank, walked, smoked, and talked like any other man.

An event of such importance, at such a critical time, is, as you may well suppose, so indelibly stamped upon my memory as the answer to the first question in the "Shorter Catechism."

My eyes were constantly upon him, and my ears upon the alert, both to learn the man and catch some tidings of the gunboat, of which we had most ominous forebodings.

My observation and impression were at the time, were recorded at that time in my daily journal now lying before me, from which I refer you to the essential facts of the case under consideration.

On the morning of June 30 [illegible] at that time flag ship of the squadron, lay near Haxall's Landing. I was on the morning of that day detailed as above to inform some of the wounded who had been sent to the river boats for transportation and after having returned on board with Captain Rogers, learned that another battle was expected during the afternoon of the same day. About 3 P. M. we saw the commissioned headquarters of General McClellan. Captain Rogers here went on shore, and after a short absence brought McClellan on board with him. He was followed by the officers in immediate attendance, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville and his two nephews, and others of lesser note, whom I did not particularly notice, as my whole attention was concentrated upon McClellan. Some of the officers of Sumner's Corps, then stationed in the fortifications, reported "enemy skirmishing in large force upon the left."

We ran up some distance further, where we could distinctly hear an artillery engagement of considerable magnitude with the infantry, apparently about a mile or two off. We then commenced throwing shells upward (the) Landy, or rather bluffs, being quite high) and to the left. In a few moments we received signals "Sumner is coming." Again we continued this firing until sundown, during which we received the following despatches:—"McClellan is breaking." "Sumner is having a hard time." McClellan then left the *Galena* for the field—about 6 P. M.—and we left with him. I was on board late in the evening. "Our men are fighting like demons."

Near midnight it was rumored that we had held our position and captured one thousand prisoners. And so passed the latter part of the day.

On Tuesday, July 1, 1862, at about 9 A. M., General McClellan again came on board, looking jaded, anxious, and worn. At 10 A. M. we proceeded down the river as far as Harrison's Landing. McClellan meanwhile went into the cabin to take a little sleep. At 12 A. P. M. McClellan came from the cabin and took passage in a tug with General Franklin to the encampment. In about an hour McClellan returned, when we immediately started up the river, because heavy firing as we got under way. Near Carter's dock it increased to a perfect roar. McClellan, though quietly smoking a cigar upon the quarter-deck, seemed anxious, and looked intently at the signal officer, who was receiving messages from shore.

In a minute he reported "heavy firing near Porter's Division." Shortly after this, about 4 P. M., a message came demanding his presence in the field, and he left the vessel. At 6 P. M., firing almost ceased. At 11 P. M., McClellan returned, accompanied by General Marcy. General McClellan says, "They took one gun from us yesterday; but to-day we have taken many of their guns and colors." "Yes," said Marcy, "we whipped them like the devil to-day," and with this encouraging assurance I retired, feeling quite sure that it came from a "reliable gentleman." So ended Malvern Hill.

On July 2 we dropped anchor at daylight; shortly after we dropped anchor, which was about 9 A. M., McClellan left us. At 9 P. M. he again came on board, and remained until 10 A. M., July 3, 1862, when he left us looking more anxious than pleasant. This was the last we saw of him. These are the facts which, though forgot on by General McClellan, are well remembered by the officers of the *Galena*.

And now I trust I have sufficiently reassured you. If you find reporters still, just ask them to step down to Washington and consult the *Log-Book* of the United States steamer *Galena* for June 29, July 1, July 2, July 3, 1862, where, over the bold signature of "Fighting John Dahlgren," they will find ample proof of what they so much dread to believe.

Truly, your friend,

E. E. VAN GIESON, M. D.,
Late Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.

To A. VAN WINKLE, Newark, N. J.

Naval Movements.

THE NEW COMMANDER AND STAFF OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, Commander-in-chief; Fleet Captain, Lieutenant-Commander K. R. Breese; Fleet Surgon, J. L. Fox; Fleet Paymaster, B. M. Hoskell; Fleet Engineer, T. Seller; Fleet Ordnance Officer, Lieutenant-Commander H. A. Adams, Jr.; Flag Lieutenant, Lieutenant M. W. Sanders; Detail Officer, Lieutenant S. W. Terry; Private Secretary, G. H. Heap; Secretary, C. F. Guild; Acting Ensigns, J. M. Alden, J. W. Grattan, R. Bates, W. R. Cooper; Clerk, C. S. Potter.

—A lady in Jersey City the other day strangled her infant and then hung herself.

—A Miss Harrison, an enthusiast, who had her maid arrested and imprisoned for refusing to attend church, has just died in England.

SHERMAN'S PURSUIT OF HOOD.

General Misty Defeats the Enemy—Capture of Rebel General Young—A Large Number of Prisoners Taken—Roddy's Command Charged and Routed—He Loses the Whole of His Artillery—General Hood's Rear Overtaken and Whipped—His Army on the Retreat Southward—Sherman Close on His Heels.

CHATTANOOGA, October 18.—The latest news from Sherman's army is that there is no enemy in sight of his force. Small bodies, supposed to have been detached from Hood's army, are hovering around our front. Hood, with the main body of his army, is supposed to be retreating southward. One of our army corps was at Lafayette.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

CHATTANOOGA, October 19.—Captain March, of the 4th United States Regulars, has just arrived from Villanow, which point he left yesterday. He reports that Colonel Minty's Brigade of Cavalry had met the enemy in force, and, after a severe fight, our troops charged again and routed the Rebels, capturing General Young and a large number of prisoners.

On the 12th instant the same cavalry charged Roddy's command, at Rome, with the sabre, killed and captured a number, taking all his artillery, and scattering the remainder of the enemy in all directions.

On the 17th our advance came upon Hood's rearguard, and whipped it and drove it out of Snake Gap.

Yesterday General Sherman started in pursuit of the Rebels, who were retreating southward, via Bloomtown valley.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Return of General Stoneman—General Sherman—How the Soldiers Vote.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated at Marietta, Georgia, October 3, says:—

"Major-General George H. Stoneman, one hundred officers and four hundred soldiers, recently exchanged, arrived in Atlanta last week. A train of cars, conveying the silver band of the 33d Massachusetts, received them at Rough and Ready. On reaching the depot at Atlanta, the band struck up 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' amid the glad acclaims of both the prisoners and their more fortunate friends.

"I saw General Sherman last Thursday. He is looking every inch the soldier his triumphs proclaim him to be. Enjoying excellent health, and sporting a new uniform, I never saw him more genial. Speaking to an assembly of his officers, he said:—'This war has just commenced, and its issues are the mysteries of the dim future!'

"Brigadier-General John M. Corse relieved Brigadier-General William Van Deveer of the command at Rome last week.

"Brigadier-General Van Deveer assumed command of the District of Marietta yesterday, relieving McArthur, who goes to the Mississippi.

"Yeaton and Woods are on the Sweeney court-martial, now in progress at Atlanta. Thomas has gone to Chattanooga on business relating to military movements. Slocum commands the 20th Corps and the city of Atlanta. Howard is living in a wall tent at East Point, and Schofield is ruminating at Decatur.

"The political situation in Georgia is changing rapidly, judging from the number of deserters and refugees flocking to Atlanta and Marietta.

"McClellan's prospects for support in Sherman's army are evidently changed, for a vote in the hospital at Marietta, under charge of Surgeon W. H. Turner, of the 2d Iowa, resulted as follows:—

"Federals—Lincoln, 219; McClellan, 9; majority for Lincoln, 210.

"Rebels—McClellan, 14; Lincoln, 1; majority for McClellan, 13.

"In connection with this vote let me add, the strange Rebel who cast his ballot for Lincoln is a German, and nearly all of the men are wounded soldiers.

"Many of the belles of Marietta have changed their names as well as their tunes, giving up both for Yankee husbands. Is secession a living or livery principle?

"All the machine shops, steam manufactories, engines and appliances, materials, supplies, machines, and prisoners of war in Georgia have been removed to South Carolina. It is believed in high military circles that the Rebels propose to abandon all the seceded States except Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, as they hope, by so massing their strength, to be able to repel the large armies arrayed against them."

Assault upon Hon. S. S. Cox at Richmond, Indiana.

From the Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.), 17.

The Hon. S. S. Cox was assaulted while on his way to the railroad depot in Richmond, Indiana, on Saturday evening last, by some butcher boys from Eaton, and badly bruised. It appears that a young man was in company with Cox, who announced that he had been an officer in the Rebel army. This caused a good deal of excitement, and it was determined to find and punish this Rebel officer. While hunting for him the boys came across Cox, whom the leader denounced as a Rebel. This led to the excitement which resulted in Cox being knocked down and beaten. He hastily escaped into a saloon near the depot, and some Union citizens observing that the struggle (they did not know Cox), was in trouble, they interfered, and protected him from further injury.

To one of these citizens Mr. Cox stated that he came to Richmond that day, intending to return on the evening train. In regard to the young man in company with him, he said he did not know he had been in the Rebel army. He understood him to have a brother in the Union army, and he made his acquaintance through a letter of introduction from a friend. Mr. Cox left for home on the evening train. The boys found the Rebel officer subsequently, and gave him a blow or two, when he escaped. When the train left for Cincinnati in the evening, there was considerable excitement about the matter. The attack upon Mr. Cox was condemned by the citizens, and much regret was expressed at the occurrence.

Fire in East Birmingham, Pa.—Loss $100,000.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says:—On Saturday night the watchman at the tack factory of Messrs. Chess, Smyth & Co., discovered flames issuing from the boiler-room, which spread with great rapidity, in a short time enveloping the whole building. The fire communicated to the rolling-mill attached to the factory, belonging to the same firm, which was also entirely destroyed. The machinery and stock in the tack factory were rendered useless, but part of that in the rolling-mill is uninjured.

"Several buildings situated near the factory and rolling-mill were saved, through the efforts of the firmen, who were on the ground in the shortest possible time. We learn from Messrs. Chess, Smyth & Co., that their loss will probably reach one hundred thousand dollars, upon which they have an insurance of sixty-three thousand dollars. The establishment was one of the most extensive in the city or vicinity. The tack factory is the only manufactory of the kind this side of the mountains, and in connection with the rolling mill employed a large number of hands, who will, in consequence, be thrown out of employment, until the buildings are rebuilt, which will probably be done in a short time."

Artemus Ward—His Card.

Artemus Ward (J. F. Browne) has opened his "Mormon Show," in New York. His lectures are funnily illustrated by panoramic views; Hilliard and Moeder, *pinxit*. The following is his manifesto to the public:—

RULES OF THE HOUSE.

I. Artemus Ward is compelled to charge one dollar for reserved seats, because oats, which two years ago cost 30 cents per bushel, now cost $1; hay is also $1·75 per cwt., formerly 50 cents.

II. Persons who think they will enjoy themselves more by leaving the hall early in the evening are requested to go so with as little noise as possible.

III. Children in arms not admitted if the arms are loaded.

IV. Children under one year of age not admitted, unless accompanied by their parents or guardians.

V. If any usher employed in the hall should assault the audience, he will be reprimanded. If the same conduct be frequently repeated, he will be discharged without a certificate of character.

VI. Ladies and gentlemen will please report any negligence or disobedience on the part of the lecturer.

VII. Artemus Ward will not be responsible for any money, jewelry, or other valuables left with him—to be returned in a week or so.

VIII. The manager will not be responsible for any debts of his own contracting.

IX. If the audience do not leave the hall when this entertainment is over they will be put out by the police.

—Mrs. Partington wants to know, if it were not intended that woman should drive their husbands, why are they put through the bridal ceremony?

—"That's a pretty bird, grandma," said a little boy. "Yes," replied the old dame, "and he never cries." "That's because he's never washed," rejoined the youngster.

—From Tokay, Hungary, comes information of the failure of the vintage there this year. The celebrated Tokay wine will therefore be scarce.

FOURTH EDITION

MOSEBY'S CUERILLAS

CHIVALRIC BARBARITIES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—Information has reached here of a deed of most fiendish barbarity, perpetrated by Mosby's gang about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

A guerilla party, some five hundred strong, visited Annandale and Falls Church. At the latter place they seized a Northern settler, named Reid, a quiet, inoffensive man, and taking him into the woods, first shot him in cold blood, and then cut his throat from ear to ear.

Mr. Reed was a member of the home guard, and the guerillas swore to murder all of the guard they might capture.

A negro was shot by them at the same time, and left for dead, but the ball glanced on his skull, and he was found alive.

This gang of miscreants stole the horses belonging to the hospital at Falls Church, and committed numerous deeds of wanton mischief there.

At Annandale they captured four pickets belonging to the 16th New York Cavalry, dragged them to the woods, and cut their throats.

The scoundrels alleged in excuse for these cold-blooded murders that some of their gang had been badly treated by the Union troops.

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION.

The Scheme Determined on.

QUEBEC, October 19.—After a long discussion the Canadian Federation has been decided on. Its main principles arranged, only details await settlement. The great difficulty was the proportionate representation of the colonies in the Upper House.

It is now decided that Acadia, viz., Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, is to have twenty-four members, of whom eleven are for Nova Scotia, and ten for New Brunswick, and three for Prince Edward's Island. Newfoundland is to have four, and Upper and Lower Canada twenty-four each. Total, seventy-six.

These are to be selected from among the existing members of the Upper Houses by the Crown, which are to fill up vacancies occurring by death.

Representation in the Lower House of the Federal Legislature is to be according to population, periodically rearranged.

The Constitution will be such that the chief power will reside in the Central Legislature. The Provinces will have few separate rights.

It is decided that the whole scheme shall be submitted to the existing Parliaments in all the colonies, without a direct reference to the people, which is a very summary measure, as none of the Parliaments were elected with reference to this question. It is believed that special sessions will be held.

The Local Legislatures will not necessarily be alike in their constitution. There is no decision as yet whether the Local Governor shall be nominated or elected. This point will likely be left to the Imperial Government.

It is believed that Ottawa will be the seat of the Federal Legislature. The Newfoundland delegates leave to-day; the others stay for a week to arrange details.

The only difficulty remaining is as to the constitution and power of the Federal judiciary. The question as to the militia or army to be maintained by the colonies will likely be settled by convention with England.

Hon. John A. Macdonald has been the leading man in the conference. His views have been accepted in almost all cases. Mr. Galt and Mr. Cartier are also much looked up to.

Several grand entertainments await the delegates in Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto. The Governor-General and the Speaker of the Upper House give balls here. It is thought the whole scheme will be made public at the Montreal dinner.

Released Prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 19.—A large number of army and naval released prisoners arrived here by the flag-of-truce boat to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 86½; Illinois Central, 112½; do. bonds, 85½; Cumberland preferred, 51½; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 116½; Reading, 110¾; Hudson River, 120½; Missouri 6s, 61; Erie, 93½; One-Year Certificates, 95; Two-Forties, 93½; Five-Twenties, 107¼; Coupon 6s, 105¼; Gold, 208.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE PEACE QUESTION

LETTER FROM HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON.

Vice-President Stephens Denounced for his Peace Sentiments.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS RESUMED.

THE LETTER OF HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON—THE PEACE PARTY IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 17.

The letter of Hon. H. V. Johnson on the peace propositions which we have not yet been enabled to publish, but which has been some days before the public, is in striking contrast with the letter of Messrs. Stephens and Toombs, of Georgia, and Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina. Mr. Johnson is as anxious for peace as either of these gentlemen; but, under the circumstances, he can see no way to obtain it. As we are the party acting on the defensive, while the Yankees are acting as they have been from the beginning, the aggressors, he does not think it altogether becoming in us to make the first proposal.

Should we, however, put our dignity in our pocket, and go to Washington, and make some appearance of probability that we should be met in the spirit of peace. On the contrary, reasoning from everything that has occurred in this connection, there is much greater probability that we should be insulted for our pains. Our motives will be entirely misconstrued, and that our approaches will be attributed to fear. The proposition for a convention meets with Senator Johnson's decided disapprobation. He says very plainly that he does not see what we have to gain by it, and an absolute surrender of all we have been contending for.

We cannot too highly applaud the manly tone and strong common sense views of Senator Johnson; and they are presented to the people at the very time when they are most needed. Recent developments in this quarter have produced painful impressions in Virginia. The letters of Messrs. Stephens and Boyce, and the whole current of Governor Brown have not been calculated to reassure us. Everything tells us that we have a tremendous conflict—no less a struggle for—to find that there should be men of influence in the two States that first went out of the Union, and carried the others along with them, to settle matters with the enemy, and leave other States, who left the Union later, the bag to hold, for that is the amount of it all.

Certain States are to make their peace (that is what it means), and to return to making cotton once more. The Yankees having them off their hands, are then to take their satisfaction out of Virginia; and that is will be a bitter one everybody can well understand. These gentlemen may disabuse their minds of the idea that they can, if their object be not reconstruction, their course leads inevitably to it, and Senator Johnson's letter is more acceptable from its proving that the counsels of these men are not shared by all in that section of the country.

It seems to us that Messrs. Brown, Stephens and Boyce propose a very clumsy machine for effecting their object. Nothing can be easier than to return to the bosom of the Union. Lincoln himself tells us how it can be done. Lay down your arms in the first place. Acknowledge that there are no such rights as State rights and that the Federal Government is sovereign and supreme. Confess that the attempt to establish a separate independence is a wicked and damnable rebellion. Acknowledge that you, as one of its abettors, are liable to all the penalties affixed to the high crime of treason.

Admit that a President of the United States has a right to set all the negroes of the South free by his proclamation. Although the constitution of the United States prohibits Congress from passing bills of attainder or corruption of blood, admit, nevertheless, that all the laws of forfeiture passed by the Yankee Congress, and which operate quite as effectively as an attainder are constitutional and that all the property of the Confederacy is properly confiscated thereby. Applaud the zeal of the Yankee soldiery in obeying their orders to rob, burn, and murder.

In a word, submit quietly to Abraham Lincoln, and let him do with you what he thinks best. He will not, perhaps, use you very badly. He will, of course, insist upon hanging all the leaders; but, as he is known to be of a merciful disposition, perhaps he may be satisfied with a couple of dozen victims. Of course you cannot be allowed to retain any property. That would conflict with the laws of Congress. Then the country is to be sold out and settled on by Yankees and negroes. But that, of course, you made your mind up to before you waited to be taken back.

You took into consideration, too, no doubt, that the noble patriots who have fallen in this war are to be stigmatized as traitors and their graves and memories forever dishonored. That is a small matter. You certainly cannot expect the step-fathers to feast at all of you. Enough may stay to serve as menials to the negroes who occupy your estates; the rest must off to Siberia, away off in the direction of Mormondom, where Abe has deserts to settle. Alexander has a Siberia, why should not Abraham have one?

These are the terms Abe offers. They are the terms which you will get by going into a convention. Why interpose the useless delay at all?

DETAILED MEN TO THE FRONT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 17.

The duty imposed by the present emergency upon all classes of the people, and upon all departments and bureaus of the Government, to send to the front every man that can, by the strictest economy, be spared, induced us to call upon the Navy Department to respond to the expectations of the country.

We have been furnished with information and facts, not proper to be published, which shows that the Navy Department has been rather slow to recognize its duty in the present emergency, not to render its aid to the defense of the city. Its employees are, and for many months have been, organized into a battalion, and have always done their share of duty with the local defense force. The list of details for the navy is not as large in number as we have been informed.

Its timber cutters have furnished the engine department with timber to repair railroads, and this valuable service has been acknowledged by the engineer department.

It is now gratifying to know these facts, and to show the people that there is no holding back by any department, but that all are doing their duty fully at this time.

INCREASING SECOND-CLASS MILITIA.

From the Richmond Whig, October 15.

The Alabama Senate has passed a bill putting all able-bodied residents of the State, between seventeen and fifty years of age, without exception, into the second-class militia, and expressly declares that members of the Legislature shall not be exempted by any act.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS RESUMED.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 17.

We have good authority for saying the cartel has been, to a certain extent, renewed. Arrangements have been made for whence immediately ten thousand of the Yankee prisoners in Georgia. Savannah is to be the point of exchange, and Captain Hatch will leave in a few days for that city to superintend the whole affair. Tole rates will carry gladness to myriads of Southern freedmen. Let us pray that it may be the prelude to the exchange of every one of our poor fellows who have been so long languishing in Northern dungeons.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS GOING NORTHWARD.

The flag-of-truce steamer *Wm. Allison* will carry down to Varina this morning between four and five hundred sick and wounded paroled Yankee prisoners, to go northward, in exchange for those received here. Among them are twenty commissioned officers, one of whom is Lieutenant Colonel Burnham, who has been a prisoner twice in our hands.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued by the Mayor for the payment of the city bounty to 56 men credited to the different wards of the city. Of this number, the First Ward received 4; Seventh Ward, 26; and the Nineteenth Ward, 24. The Seventh Ward only wants 88 men to fill her quota. The citizens having charge of the bounty fund are making the most strenuous efforts to fill the quota, and they certainly will succeed. The other deficient wards are also working nobly and judging from their present exertions, there will be no necessity for a draft. Since the commencement of the war, there has been but one draft in Philadelphia, and our patriotic people are determined there shall be no more. Our city has done as much, if not more, than any other city towards recruiting the army, and is still willing to do her share should any future demands be made upon her.

Even after the quota of the city is filled, recruiting will be continued, although the wards will cease to pay the extra bounty of $100. This will make the bounty only $350 instead of $650, as is now paid to all recruits. No new regiments or companies are now being recruited. Volunteers are accepted either for the Navy, Marine Corps, or for some of the old regiments now in the field. Large squads of recruits from the interior are arriving daily at Camp Cadwalader, where they are organized, and equipped, and speedily despatched to the seat of war. We have only to say that if the other rendezvous, scattered throughout the North, are sending as many men to the seat of war as Camp Cadwalader, then the army is being rapidly reinforced, and the depleted ranks filled up.

LITIGATION.—Day after day we are called upon to record the most trivial lawsuits, happening before justices of the peace and our criminal courts, which in nine cases out of ten might be adjudicated among the friends of the parties thus applying for so-called satisfaction. The moment such affairs come before the tribunals we have cited, they furnish material for the daily newspapers, and food for the public appetite. Assault and battery cases, threats of attacks upon person, made in the heat of passion, cases of trespass, &c., which have no bearing on any but the parties directly interested, are thus made subjects for public discussion, and bring the persons so accused into an unenviable notoriety.

But there are other cases more serious in their nature, and more seriously affecting the personal character of our citizens, which are daily brought before the police and other courts, and which entail a stigma that time alone can dissipate. These are breach of promise cases, those of seduction, &c., that we hold might in many cases be amicably settled to the satisfaction of both parties, did the proper feeling influence those preferring the charges. In extreme cases only should the law be resorted to.

The publicity given to the disgusting details characterising many of these trials tenfold overbalance the good results happening from the exposure. The court oath that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, is a death-knell to the character of those whose reputation may before have stood unspotted before the world. One cannot sit an hour in the Quarter Sessions without acknowledging the truth of this assertion. And one cannot think, when the hour of three o'clock has arrived, that out of the ten or twenty cases that have appeared before the court, that three-fourths of them might have been compromised in ten minutes by the parties thus seeking an imaginary justice before a public court.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL BIRNEY.—This distinguished officer will be interred at Woodland Cemetery to-morrow afternoon. The funeral will move at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 1020 Race street. As many civic and military bodies have signified their intention of attending, we presume there will be a large cortege. Full details of the arrangements which have been made will appear in the papers of to-morrow morning.

GODDARD & CO.,
APOTHECARIES,
Dealers in fine
Drugs,
Perfumery,
Toilet Articles,
and Specialties.
BRANDIES, WINES, &c., sold only for Medicinal purposes. 10-8-3m
No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 811 PINE street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8tf

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL E. LAVERS & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.
CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.
Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK Street.
CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.
Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought at a fair price. 10-5-1m
Business Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.
President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.
Directors.
Thomas A. Scott, James E. Mapes,
N. B. Kneass, T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg,
William S. Freeman, John W. Hall, do
Robert P. Kling, John Brady, do
John M. Riley, W. W. Wylie, Lancaster,
Charles De Silver, William G. Shute, Colorado.
D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $5·00 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 10-14-1m

COAL FOR SALE.—ONE OR TWENTY tons, first quality, donated to Sanitary Fair. Apply at the Office, No. 116 S. SEVENTH Street, up stairs. 10-13

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

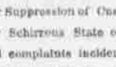
HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, at *little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.
WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.
Physician in attendance from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-14-1m*

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron.*
Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitution, procure the Remedy at once.*
The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *Ad Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.
The superiority of their Oil, in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.
To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.
See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges, sent to Physicians.

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for purifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50 and 75 cents. HOYT & CO., No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. THIRD Street. 10-8 3m



WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.
If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause lovely sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for you to make amends;
If with high honor bowed to be;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to glories—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice and wish all three.
Then, having health, Wealth and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.
By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 50 cents. 8-24-1y

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—
DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES, Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions from whatever causes and always successful as a preventive.
These Pills are nothing new, and have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves pregnant, caution against using these pills, as in that condition, or at the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health, otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box.
Price $1, or six boxes for $5. Sent wholesale and retail by the following Druggists:—
Elliott, White & Co., No. 58 N. Fourth street.
Wright & Sendall, No. 439 Market street.
A. Marshall, corner of Tenth and Market streets.
Zeisler & Smith, corner of Second and Green streets.
Hoyt & Co., No. 202 N. Second street.
Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and
S. C. Ingram, Camden.
At retail by all druggists.

Ladies, by sending
ONE DOLLAR
To either agent, can have the
PILLS SENT CONFIDENTIALLY,
By mail, to any part of the city or country, free of postage.
S. D. ROWE,
9-22-2m No. 216 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, N.Y.

THE SAMARITAN'S CURE
CAN BE RELIED ON!
NEVER FAILS TO CURE!
DOES NOT NAUSEATE!
IS SPEEDY IN ACTION!
NO CHANGE OF DIET REQUIRED!
DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS PURSUITS!
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